



closely concerned in any rearrangement affecting the future of Thrace and their presence is especially desirable, as no settlement effected without their active concurrence could possibly be permanent.

While the official view here, however, is that the Venice Conference scheme is definitely in abeyance, the details of the conference which is to replace it have still to be settled by negotiations between the Allies. These negotiations present difficulties of their own, since the whole of the allied powers were concerned in the settlement of Sevres and may now have to be consulted. The fact, therefore, that the British Cabinet has separated without fixing a date for a reassembly may be taken to indicate that the negotiations are expected to take some time.

#### Americans Safe

Meanwhile, the burning of Smyrna and the outrages which there occurred have shocked the entire civilized world and enormously increased the difficulty of a settlement of any kind with those who can be held even indirectly responsible for such happenings.

The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent telegraphed to that paper from Smyrna yesterday that "after checking the roll of American citizens it is found that every American in Smyrna is safe." On the other hand, cabled official information received here yesterday points to a considerable loss among British subjects, principally Maltese. Even if earlier stories of wholesale massacre and outrage prove to have been exaggerated, however, a situation has been created which calls even more urgently than before for international action.

#### British Battleships Fire

Shots as a Warning to  
Turks to Stop Massacres

#### By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 16.—The Greek Archbishop of Smyrna has reported on the atrocities committed by the Turks in that seaport as has also the Archbishop of the Armenian Church. Among the killed are a number of Americans, also Englishmen, British battleships fired a few shots into the Turkish quarters as a warning to the Turks to stop the massacres, but without effect. Americans, Europeans and other Christians are indignant at the passive attitude of the allied governments toward the Christian populations in Asia Minor. The Turks attacked girls in the American Collegiate Institute and carried girls away from the Boudia Orphanage.

The American Consul-General Horton, and Mrs. Jennings of the International College of Smyrna as well as other reliable Americans were eye-witnesses to the terrible brutality of the Ottoman's hordes. The Turkish soldiers set out to rob and kill all Christians regardless of nationality. Petroleum and benzine were used to start fires and sometimes machine guns were employed against masses of Christian refugees. Muhammadan religious leaders are most active in inciting the Turks to slaughter. Hundreds of persons were burned within their houses. The foreign quarters of the towns of Doudja and Bourboua were also consumed in flames.

Smyrna itself is still ablaze. Mustapha Kemal is giving the finishing touch to the organized massacres, acts of incendiarism and atrocities on a large scale. About 100,000 Christians, mostly Armenians and Greeks, have perished. The entire European quarters were set on fire by the soldiery and infuriated populace.

The American Consul-General took refuge in Athens with all the other members of the consulate. There is devastation, ruin and desolation throughout the city and the suburbs and entire neighboring villages have been burned. European men-of-war are practically passive observers of this unprecedented carnage. American torpedo boats saved hundreds of persons.

Concerted drastic and immediate European action in Smyrna waters, backed by America, may save the remnants of the population. About 300,000 are doomed to extermination.

The American steamer *Manona* arrived at Piraeus last night with 2130 American, Greek and Armenian refugees, mostly women and children. Among them were 150 children of the Smyrna orphanage under care of the Young Men's Christian Association's secretary.

The captain reports that while taking refugees on board the Turks opened fire on them and killed some. The Turks also fired at the steamer, without causing damage. The large number of refugees consumed all the ship's water and supplies, and when the vessel reached Piraeus many were starving. The American Consulate, the American Y. M. C. A. and the Greek Government are trying to care for the refugees.

#### Greek Troops in Thrace Exhibit Mutinous Attitude

ADRIANOPLIS, Sept. 16.—(By The Associated Press)—Greek troops throughout Thrace are exhibiting a mutinous attitude. There are many desertions.

The Associated Press correspondent, on the way through Thrace, observed scores of discouraged and dishevelled Greek soldiers making their way secretly to Constantinople, with the population exhibiting a hostile attitude toward them.

Prominent Venetian officers, it is declared have left Constantinople for Thrace for the alleged purpose of starting an Anti-Royalist movement, while several well-known Turkish

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## REPORTS CONFLICT OF SOVIET HARVEST

### Announcement Made by Russian Information Bureau—Eco- nomic Revival Reported

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Conflicting reports continue to reach London concerning the Russian harvest, which is now completed. On the one hand it is declared that famine will again be felt in several areas next winter; on the other hand the Soviets are credited with the intention of exporting grain in large quantities. Strange though it may appear, there is the possibility that both stories are correct. According to an announcement made by the Soviet Russian Information Bureau here, the harvest yielded about 47,000,000 tons of grain, of which 38,000,000 are for food, and seed purposes, leaving a surplus of 9,000,000—an amount equal to the total British consumption during the past year.

Russian officials here state that this surplus will be stored as an insurance measure against future bad harvests, but they also admit the Russian transport system is so disorganized—they refer especially to the dearth of vehicular traffic in country districts—that the distribution of the grain needed for food and seed present a very difficult problem. Probably, they say, many areas where there is an abundance will export the surplus, purchases being made abroad of an equal amount and taken by sea to more convenient centers for distribution.

#### Russia's Internal Condition

Other conflicting reports about internal conditions in Russia are less easy to reconcile. It is said by the Russian officials here, for example that there has been a distinct economic revival during the past summer, that the factories' output is gradually improving and that trade is in a fair way to recover. Well-informed British circles discount this, and say though the factories are now producing more than the previous year it is the last spurt before closing down indefinitely, for they are without reserves of raw material and the machinery is nearly worn out. Which view is correct? No one knows. Again, we hear today reports about the fall in value of the ruble from 3900 to the pound to 4400.

Also today the Russian authorities publish a cable from Moscow announcing the official exchange rates fixed by the newly constituted exchange rates commission, viz., the pound, 3000 rubles; the American dollar, 700, making the ruble worth considerably more than the German mark, which Moscow quotes at 62 kopeks (100 kopeks equal 1 ruble). Here the truth is less difficult to discover, for in view of the ruble's astronomical proportions, Moscow recently formed a new currency called 1922 roubles by the simple expedient of cutting off four noughts from a

previous issue. At the moment the two currencies function side by side, but the old ruble ceases to be legal tender on Oct. 1.

#### Official Rate of Ruble

In the meanwhile, however, the new official rate has jumped from 1980 rubles to the pound—the rate at which the Russian State Bank was unable to compete with the free exchange market. The latter has presumably countered the official move by offering 4400 rubles for a pound, as against the Russian Government's offer of 3000.

Yet another mystery concerns Nikolai Lenin. Is he ever returned to work? In June, the Bolsheviks gave him a fortnight's holiday, which is still continuing. However, Moscow announces officially today that he is now ready to resume work, but his colleagues insist on his prolonging his holiday a few weeks longer. His return is anxiously awaited by many who believe that only he can bring about Russia's re-entry into the international economic fold. The hopes that Legle Urquhart's agreement with Leonid Krassin for the restoration of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Company's mines in the Urals would prove the first step in this direction are now waning. Ratification must be completed within a month from the date of the signing, and a week has now passed without anything happening, although ratification was to have been finished "in a few days." In British business circles, therefore, the belief is now being freely expressed that Moscow will not ratify. Russia is indeed a country about which it is necessary to wait and see.

#### Early Tariff Action

Enactment of the tariff before election in November is a foregone conclusion, as the difficulties between Senate and House have practically been ironed out. The fate of the Soldiers Bonus bill, pledged by the Republican Party before the 1920 elections as a bid for the soldier vote, is not so sure. Although Porter J. McCormick (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Finance Committee, said during Senate debate yesterday, "There are enough votes in the Senate to override the President's veto," there is admitted to be two votes at that question.

The proponents of the bonus won an easy victory in both houses on the question of accepting the conference report that added the final touch to the bill. In the Senate the vote was 36 to 17. Despite the showing of the vote, Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, the Administration whip, contended that his official poll for the total Senate vote demonstrated the Senate would sustain the presidential veto, if one's made, by a margin of two or three votes. The question of a two-thirds' majority either for or against the bonus, however, is widely open to dispute.

#### No Finance Provision

As the bonus bill goes to the President, stripped of all provisions for financing it despite the previous warning of Mr. Harding, it involves a total of \$3,455,559,480, according to statistics prepared by the conference, payable over a period of 40 years.

Under the bill for the first year, in round numbers, the payment will be \$77,000,000, \$92,000,000 in 1923, \$73,000,000 in 1924, then \$70,000,000, \$145,000,000, and \$137,000,000. Then payments will be reduced gradually reaching \$104,000,000 in the final year, 1942.

At the last moment the conference, sustained by both houses, eliminated a \$350,000,000 reclamation feature and a provision to pay for the bonus out of interest collected on the foreign debt to the United States.

Congress offers to the former service men the choice of cash payment, an adjusted service Treasury certificate, farm, home, and land settlement aid and vocational training.

As revised in conference, it stipulates that applications for compensation must be made within five years, and after Jan. 1, 1923, no applications for payment of the options in the measure can be received by the Government.

#### Compensation Fixed

Compensation is fixed at the rate of \$1.25 a day for foreign service and \$1 a day for service in the United States, the former being limited to \$650 for longest service and the latter to \$500. Veterans whose compensation does not exceed \$50 would be allowed to accept full payment in cash.

The conferees accepted the House provision fixing the amount advanced for farm or home aid to the amount of the adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent, in place of the Senate plan of amounts ranging from 100 per cent of adjusted service credit if application were made in 1923 to 140 per cent if application were made in 1928 or thereafter.

Provisions for obtaining loans from banks on Treasury certificates is the particular point in the bill to which the Comptroller of the Currency objects. He has gone so far as to warn that he will advise banks not to accept the certificates, though the loans are backed by the security of the Government. The veterans under the bill could negotiate loans on their certificates from banks in the next three years and from the Government thereafter.

Bank transportation of coal from New York and Philadelphia to Boston offers additional means for getting the supply into this section quickly. It is pointed out that there was active competition between barge lines carrying coal fast year with a drop in freight rates, and this means of transportation is regarded as a valuable asset in getting the fuel to the consumers.

Those in charge of the emergency situation are inclined to the conviction that the new year will see a normal anthracite supply.

#### CLUB DEPOSITS TO BE PAID

"Christmas Club" depositors of the Hanover Trust Company, one of the five closed Boston banks, will be paid a dividend of 100 per cent on their deposits, beginning Sept. 25, Joseph C. Allen, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, announced today.

**SYMPATHETIC STRIKE OFF**  
DUNKIRK, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Employees at the Brooks plant of the American Locomotive Company, who went on strike five weeks ago in sympathy with the railroad shopmen, voted yesterday to return to work on Monday morning.

It is going to be exceedingly difficult.

## BONUS AND TARIFF GO TO PRESIDENT

### Senate Accepts Conference Re- port on Former Bill 36 to 17

#### Veto Still Expected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The fate of the soldiers' bonus bill rests upon President Harding. Congress temporarily washed its hands of the vexatious question today, sending the bill to the White House for presidential action. It is reported as unlikely that Mr. Harding will announce his intention to veto the bill.

The Massachusetts delegation is active in endeavoring to pass the Cape Cod Canal proposal, not so much for political reasons as opponents charge, but because of the advantages in operation if the canal is taken over and widened by the Government. In reducing the cash settlement proposal, the conferees reported a disagreement, so that it would be possible to obtain a separate vote in the House on the question.

Once the final authority is granted, it will be necessary for the question to be taken up again in the Appropriations Committee, whose duty it would be to make the required appropriation. For this reason a prolonged fight over the River and Harbor bill, which contains other features to which certain members are making objection, would jeopardize the passage of the Cape Cod Canal amendment at this time.

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The Nationalist casualties, declared to be few, included Brigadier Ring, killed, and General Lator, slightly wounded. The irregulars' casualties are described as heavy in the first three hours of the encounter with the irregulars who had taken up ambush positions with road mines, machine guns and an armored car at Drumshen, on Ox Mountain. Three of the rank and file also were wounded. The Nationalists captured 12 prisoners, with arms and equipment, the irregulars fled, the armored car being destroyed during the retreat.

The dispatch gives the details of an exciting chase by the Nationalists in an engagement at Lough Talt, in which heavy casualties were inflicted upon the irregulars, while the Nationalists suffered no losses. At Mullane Cross, General Lator, was again slightly wounded and a sergeant was killed at the wheel of an armored car during an attempt to ram the armored car of the irregulars.

The dispatch adds that large concentrations of troops are occurring throughout West Ireland, the captured by the Nationalists, including the irregulars' headquarters at Glenfleck, with a large amount of ammunition and food. An American 5000 rounds of ammunition and several land mines were captured.

#### Military Documents Stolen

BELFAST, Sept. 16.—(By The Associated Press)—Important documents, believed to include papers containing military plans and suggestions made by the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, to the Ulster Government, have vanished from the headquarters of Major-General Molly Flood, the Ulster military adviser, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of a clerk at headquarters. The clerk recently obtained a day's leave of absence, and when he failed to return, an examination showed documents also are entitled to the reduced rate.

#### LEGION OBTAINS CUT FARE

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—A round trip ticket for the price of a one-way fare for members of the American Legion and the Legion Auxiliary, the national convention, held Oct. 16-20, has been granted on all railroads in the United States. Legion officials here announced today. Widows of Legionaries also are entitled to the reduced rate.

#### Presenting a Brilliant Autumn Collection of

## Tailored Suits

## Coats

## Gowns

## Wraps

Models from the foremost Parisian designers shown together with our own original creations, enable us to offer a superb collection of unusual merit.

#### Autumn Modes in Costumes Ready for Wear

## For Madame

The Coat-Dress of Rodier's Cloky,

## BOSTON TO DISCUSS CITY IMPROVEMENT

**Mayor Curley Calls Meeting to Consider Ambitious Plans to Cost \$25,000,000**

Plans for the improvement of Boston involving as much as \$25,000,000 of expenditure are to be outlined by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, at a luncheon in the Copley-Plaza Hotel next Friday afternoon to which the 200 members of the new city planning board advisory committee, heads of Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and city department chiefs and engineers have been invited. The Mayor intends to describe in general some of the larger problems confronting the city and invite co-operation for their solution.

In addition to the members of the new advisory planning board committee, Edward F. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, the city councils of Boston and Cambridge, the street commissioners, and the bridge engineers and superintendents are expected to be present when Mayor Curley recounts the improvements he believes to be vitally necessary for the growth and well-being of Boston as a municipality and the chief city of New England.

Mayor Curley will lay before these citizens of public thought the proposition to build a great Harvard Memorial bridge in place of the present structure, the construction of an island in the center of the Charles River Basin and on it a great Memorial Hall where Boston will be able to house large audiences. The undertaking which provides for the expenditure of \$5,000,000 was placed before the last Legislature but failed of action as Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, ruled that such an improvement concerned the cities of Boston and Cambridge more than the State and that the proposed expenditure was unwise at the time.

The pressing problem of street transportation and congestion will be discussed by the Mayor and Mayor Quinn and Nelson P. Lewis of New York, the City Planning Board's consulting and advisory engineer, will speak on the same question. Mr. Lewis will tell something of the work ahead of the city in devising an adequate and ambitious zoning plan. He has been making a study of this situation for months and is preparing to give a working plan to the zoning commission within a short time.

Extension of Boston's radial highway system will be described by Mayor Curley as he sees it. He will tell of his plans for the extension of Stuart Street from its present terminus at Elliot and Washington Streets that it may link up with the street system east of Washington Street.

The proposition to widen Court and Cambridge streets, making of them one smooth, broad highway from Washington Street to the Cambridge, or West Boston, bridge, as it sometimes called, doubtless will be discussed. This proposition alone will cost \$3,000,000 and perhaps more, but it would provide a western radial highway which would connect with Stuart Street extension and provide for free circulation of traffic in and out of the city from those directions.

The improvement for Court and Cambridge streets is made more appropriate at this time in view of the fact that Cambridge has appropriated \$150,000 as a preliminary expenditure in bettering the approaches in that city to the Cambridge Bridge, the paving of Main Street from the bridge to Lafayette Square and the installation of a white way system of electric lights.

The Province Street widening will come up for consideration. This has been a street problem under discussion for years under the name of "Boston Avenue." It would provide a new and a more thoroughfare from the North Station to Boylston Street and the Stuart Street improvement when it is finished. Millions would be required for carrying out of the development of Boston Avenue. For a start, the City Council has authorized the expenditure of \$250,000, a like sum to be provided later, for widening Province Street from School to Bromfield streets.

This projected Boston avenue would cut through the present City Hall property and bring up the problem of a municipal group of noble dimensions and conception in some more appropriate part of the city than where the present inadequate and archaic structure stands along with the City Hall annex, which is nothing more than an office building.

While the zoning problem doubtless will be touched on it will not be gone into particularly for the Mayor's commission is preparing to give a six months intensive study of this problem under the guidance of Mr. Lewis.

## DANZIG PLANNING EMIGRANT AID

**"Free City" to Care for Travelers Returned From America**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—In an effort to bring order out of the chaotic situation prevailing among immigrants turned back from the shores of the United States for various reasons, a clearing house for emigration and immigration will be established at Danzig under the direction of Dr. Meclis, J. T. Marchlewsky, deputy Polish commissioner-general of Danzig, with the approval of the Polish Government. Dr. Marchlewsky's project is the outcome of a recent visit in the United States, during which he made a study of immigration problems, especially in respect to the foreigner sent back to Europe from Ellis Island.

The condition of these people, most of whom are turned back for the reason that "quotas already are full" and who have disposed of all their possessions before setting out, has for some time been a problem for European emigration authorities and it is expected the establishment of the "travelers' camp" at Danzig, which will attempt to care for outgoing and

incoming Europeans, will be a valuable step toward improving the situation.

There has so far been no agency to offer assistance to these travelers returning to Central European countries. The Danzig camp will have facilities to care for 100,000 persons a year, according to Dr. Marchlewsky. There will be no compulsion to pass through it, except for tariff and passport formalities, but accommodations will be available for travelers who are obliged to spend some time in the Danzig "free city" and assistance will be given to destitute and homeless travelers.

## AGA KHAN UPHOLDS OTTOMAN DEMANDS

**Says Constantinople Should Be Restored to Turks and National Rights Respected**

*By Special Cable*

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Aga Khan, in a statement to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, declares that from the point of view of Indian Muhammadans it is imperative that Constantinople should be restored to the Turks and full sovereign powers held by the head of the Muhammadan religion. Whatever may be thought of this opinion, the Aga Khan is certainly entitled to speak in the name of the Moslems of India and he suggests that any treatment of Turkey which does not correspond to what are considered to be legitimate national rights will have grave repercussions throughout the whole world of Islam.

The Aga Khan said that Adrianople, which is regarded as one of the sacred cities, must return to the Turks. It is obvious that he has the greatest sympathy with them, and it is as a loyal British subject that he gave this warning.

Undoubtedly he sums up the belief and sentiment that is greatly influencing the French, who profess to be a great Muhammadan power, and the same beliefs and sentiments are having their influence in England.

Earl French of Ypres authorizes the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to deny that he is going to Constantinople on a mission of military inspection. He had planned to visit the Balkans in a private capacity before the crisis and would have called upon his old regiments. But he is taking no part in the present events and will probably postpone his visit.

There is now great diplomatic activity and although the British appear pleased with the French reply, which deals chiefly with the maintenance of the liberty of the Straits, it should be remarked that the French desire peace with the Turks.

In the meantime, the Government has given instructions to General Pelle, High Commissioner in Constantinople, to arrange with his British and Italian colleagues to make known to the Angora Government that the Allies expect the Turks to respect the neutral zone.

On the immediate problem there is then an agreement, but difficulties will undoubtedly arise when the discussion of peace terms takes place.

## MARITIME BODY TO INSPECT CANAL

More than 1000 persons interested in the proposed purchase of the Cape Cod Canal by the United States Government will inspect the canal next Monday. Simultaneously it is expected that the Rivers and Harbors Bill, which includes the Senate amendment for Government acquisition and operation of the canal, will be placed before President Harding in Washington.

The inspection trip to the canal, to leave Boston on Monday morning on the steamer Dorothy Bradford, is under the auspices of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and will include, besides the entire staff of that body and most of its membership, delegates and guests of the fifteenth annual convention of the Atlantic Deepwaterways Association just completed in Portland, Me., United States Army engineers, and the mayors of some 18 New England cities and towns.

The taking over of the Cape Cod Canal by the United States Government, and its improvement, operation, and maintenance as a toll-free waterway, is a definite part of the New England port development program of the Maritime Association. For some time the association has made strong efforts to have this accomplished, and it is expected that this trip will be the means of giving the movement a strong impetus.

The canal, under its present private ownership, is not toll free, and is not wide or deep enough to permit the passage of large ships. A bill has been before Congress for some time seeking an appropriation for the purchase and improvement of the waterway so that both battleships and large peace craft may be able to use it.

The army engineers, who will be present during the inspection, will study the canal as it is at present and submit reports concerning the best possible means of improvement, it is said. The Dorothy Bradford will proceed from Boston through the canal to Buzzards Bay and return to Boston without stopping.

## WATER MEN TO MEET

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—A thorough study of the Negro's relation and attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment will be made at a national conference of colored representative leaders, called by the board of temperance, Methodist, Episcopal Church, to meet Oct. 3 to 6 in Nashville, Tenn. One thousand colored leaders from 400 federated sections of the country, each a representative of prohibition, social welfare or reform organization, will be invited to attend.

## DRAINAGE CONGRESS MEETS

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—Reclamation of thousands of acres of swampy and over-flowed lands and modern methods of flood control and river regulations will be discussed at the annual convention of the National Drainage Congress, which will meet Sept. 25 to 28. One of the features of the program will be an international exhibition of dredges, excavators and drainage pumping machinery, placed on display by manufacturing companies.



P. & A. Photo

Representative From Minnesota, Who Presented Impeachment Charges Against Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General

## CHECK IS REPORTED IN SOARING RENTS

**Some Complaints Indicate Manipulation Is Still Practiced by Speculators**

While gradually returning competition in the housing field is found to have brought about a general check to rents and, in some cases and localities to have resulted in lowering levels of rents, instances of increases still are being brought before the public authorities connected with this question, although in decreasing numbers.

## Hearing on Protest

On Monday afternoon at 2:30 the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessities of Life will conduct a hearing on the petition of about 30 tenants of the Reservoir Court Apartments in Brookline. The protest is against a blanket increase of \$10 a month asked of all tenants shortly after the property passed into the hands of Charles S. Spring of Wellesley. Records indicate that the property changed hands three times within a brief period and the tenants contend that they should not bear the burden for any price the latest owner may have paid for the building.

According to the observations of the commission, however, "the rent raising game" is at an end. It is noted that there is no lack of vacancies, and in certain sections where two or three vacancies might have been found a year ago there are now 20. The general level of rents demanded has fallen off in many districts, particularly in the case of apartments. In view of this it is said that the majority of increases are not equitable, and attention is called to the fact that the rent laws are still operative.

## Termination of Tenancies

One instance of the tendency with regard to rents and the supply of houses that the commission has noted, is an increasing number of calls inquiring whether the tenant must give the landlord a notice of 30 days before terminating a tenancy at will. The law now requires that the landlord must give the tenant a 30-day notice.

In this connection the courts play an important part in rent cases. While it is said that as a general rule the justices of the district courts are considerate in giving tenants stays of eviction and adequate hearing, one judge tends to give the tenant 48 hours to vacate on a notice from a landlord that a tenancy at will is terminated. This judge has been the subject of protest on the ground that he does not grant hearings to tenants, and many tenants have declared that they might as well pay the increases demanded as seek redress in the courts.

Taking as an excuse an increase of \$4.50 in the tax rates of the city, a number of apartment house owners in Lynn have announced an increase of \$1 a week in apartment rents. This has extended to the tenants of single, two, and three-family dwellings.

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## 3000 SHRINERS ON PILGRIMAGE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 16.—Three thousand shriners last night attended the first ceremonial of the annual pilgrimage of Crescent Temple, Trenton, on the steel pier, where addresses were made by James S. McDaniel of Honolulu, Imperial Potentate, and other Masonic dignitaries. A feature of the program was an exhibition by the Patriotic of Mecca, N. Y. Doumi, Baltimore; Cypress, Albany; Pyramid, Bridgeport, Conn., and Crescent.

evidence is presented it shall be in public hearings so that the American people may know whether or not my charges were sustained.

This is a time when the very safety of the nation is at stake. Let the American people be assured of the uprightness and impartiality of their public officials and of the administration of justice. Unless the people are convinced that this is a Government of laws and not of men who arbitrarily and autocratically override constitutional limitations and impose upon the most sacred rights of American citizens, there is no stopping place short of anarchy and revolution.

## FRUGAL PURCHASE OF COAL IS URGED

**Large Users of Fuel Will Be Asked to Take Only Sufficient for Current Necessities**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Manufacturers, utility corporations and buyers in general are to be asked not to buy more coal than they need and holders of contracts not to call for delivery of more than they need, as a result of the conference called by the President's fuel committee and the United States Chamber of Commerce, held at the Department of Commerce yesterday.

No pressure can be brought to bear upon dealers and consumers to bring about the results desired but voluntary action is asked for. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said

it was most desirable that readjustments in the price and distribution of coal come about naturally and that buying be held back pending increasing production. The Government welcomes the co-operation of the industrial and commercial community in working out a solution of the coal problem.

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## STEPS TO CLOSE BREWERIES ARE TAKEN IN RHODE ISLAND

### Federal Officials File Complaint of Eight Counts Against the Hand Brewing Company

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16 (Special)—Litigation involving brewing interests throughout the United States, which it was announced in Washington, would begin here, was initiated yesterday, when United States District Attorney Norman S. Case filed criminal information in the Federal District Court against the Hand Brewing Company of Pawtucket. Mr. Case acted on instructions from Washington, whence, it is said, orders to proceed similarly against the Consumers Brewing Company of Cranston soon may be expected.

The first of the writs is returnable on Sept. 30. The complaint consists of eight counts, alleging that the defendant company manufactured beer in violation of the federal law; that it removed from its brewery large quantities of liquor of higher alcoholic content than is permissible under the law; that it sold large quantities without first deacoholizing it; that, as described in four counts, it made specific sales and that, as set forth in the final count, the company, contrary to law did maintain a common nuisance in manufacturing, selling, keeping and bartering in intoxicating liquors.

#### National Committeeman Counsel

Daniel T. Hagen, Democratic national committeeman, who has been active as counsel for defendants in Federal and state liquor prosecutions here, appeared as counsel for the Hand Brewing Company. Mr. Hagen also appears for the company in an action in equity in the Rhode Island Superior Court, in which an accounting for the company's recent business has been sought. Federal agents have been watching this civil action to obtain additional evidence against the company.

Work in the preparation of the prosecutions, according to representatives of the Federal Government who are engaged in it, has covered a period extending over two months. It has been projected through the co-operation of three Federal departments and the delay in beginning the cases is due to the fact that investigators and

legal advisors who will contribute to the support of the Government's action have been engaged in other important matters and until they are free to act here for an indefinite length of time the prosecutions could not well be attempted.

Persons who are familiar with the progress of the preparation of the cases say there is no ground for minimizing the importance with which the results will be viewed if the case is carried to a successful issue. By these same persons it is stated that the way for the actions has been paved with the most elaborate and painstaking efforts to eliminate any chance of misfiring.

#### Gathered by General Agent

The evidence has been gathered in person or under the direct supervision of Thomas A. Brown, general prohibition enforcement agent. It is stated that the allegations of violations of law against each of the brewing companies will be supported by sworn testimony, embodied in affidavits, from saloon keepers who bought and sold the products of the two companies and by chemists and by agents who took samples from the saloons, from containers in barrels and from vats at each brewery simultaneously.

The Government expects to prove, it was stated, that beer was brewed, transported and sold in violation of both the Federal prohibition enforcement laws and the internal revenue laws and regulations. It is confidently hoped by persons interested to secure orders for the confiscation of properties. The cases, interesting primarily the prohibition enforcement administration, next attracted the attention of the revenue bureau of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice. Each department and bureau will detail legal aides to United States Attorney Norman S. Case.

Mr. Case, in whose jurisdiction the alleged violations of law took place, has examined the evidence, contained in reports of investigators and affidavits, and has pronounced it satisfactory with which to proceed.

## DECLINE IN BAR RECEIPTS ON ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS DISPROVES LASKER THEORY

(Continued from Page 1).

ago. There is undeniable evidence that prohibition in America has been bad for the liquor business on trans-Atlantic liners."

**Nebraska Candidates Almost Unanimous in Stand for Rigid Dry Law Enforcement**

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 15—Rigid enforcement of the Volstead law is almost the unanimous announced attitude of candidates for Representative to Congress from Nebraska in the coming election.

In the First District, Walter L. Anderson (R.), has received the endorsement of the Anti-Saloon League, and Abraham Lincoln Tidd, Progressive, favors no weakening of the law. John H. Morehead (D.), encountered Anti-Saloon League opposition in his primary race, but did not state his views.

The two candidates, R. H. Thorpe (R.) and W. C. Parrott (D.), to fill the vacancy in the First District, created by the resignation of C. F. Reavis, have announced opposition to modification of the Volstead Act.

Judge Willis G. Sears, candidate in the Second District, received the approval of the Anti-Saloon League. James H. Hanley (D.), declined to state his attitude. Roy M. Harrop of Omaha, progressive candidate in the Second District, is in favor of rigidly enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment as long as it remains a part of the Constitution. Edgar Howard (D.), said he favored loyalty to American laws on land and sea and would amend liquor laws to accomplish this. Opposed to him in the Third District fight are Robert E. Evans (R.), approved by the Anti-Saloon League, and John Havestok, Progressive, who was reported to have informed members of the Nebraska League of Women Voters that he believed the Volstead Act "may need amendment for medicinal purposes."

In the Fourth District the Rev. M. O. McLaughlin York (R.) and H. B. Cummings (D.), favor enforcement. Fifth District candidates are W. E. Andrews (R.), who favors enforcement, A. C. Shallenberger (D.), who did not state his views, and S. J. Franklin (P.), who favors a referendum.

Robert G. Simmons (R.) and Charles W. Beal (D.), both candidates in the Sixth District, regular term, favor enforcement. In the contest to fill the seat of M. P. Kincaid, A. R. Humphrey (R.) favors enforcement. Mr. Beal is also a candidate in this contest.

**Factory Head Reports His Operatives More Prosperous and Efficient Under Dry Law**

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Milton C. Clement, employment manager and head of the "safety first" department of the Massey-Harris Harvester Company, Inc., in speaking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here on the good results of prohibition, said:

Of course, prohibition laws have benefited our 1200 employees and so have the results. The results have not been as great as they would be with real prohibition. There is still considerable drinking among our employees, which is particularly noticeable among the foreign-born, who are

now drinking dangerous home-brew concoctions.

But there has been a benefit in the lessening of absences on Mondays and Tuesdays following the prohibition number, remaining away from work after a holiday varied from 10 to 15 per cent, while now it is down nearly to 5 per cent. Our production has been higher since prohibition came in and there has been about a 20-per cent reduction in the cost of production.

Finally, conditions have improved noticeably since prohibition came in. I can name man after man who is living in a better house and caring for his family better than he did in pre-prohibition days and I can show you others who have risen from their positions of semi-dependence on their relatives to positions of comparative prosperity. We are stronger for prohibition, because of the results it has brought us and our men but we wish it were real prohibition.

"Among the office employees we find similar results to those in the factory," said Charles E. Krause, advertising manager and publicity director of the company. "The general tone of self-respect among the men has been noticeably better, and the figures in improvement of steadiness in attending to work since prohibition have been somewhat better than in the factory."

### COL. HOUSE HOPEFUL REGARDING EUROPE

That there are additional signs pointing to settlement of the economic situation in Europe, but that the central problem is the uncertainty of France as to who are her friends and to what extent they are friends, is the snapshot of affairs overseas, as summed up by Col. E. M. House, advisor to Woodrow Wilson during the World War, who arrived in Boston yesterday on the Tyrhenia of the Cupard Line.

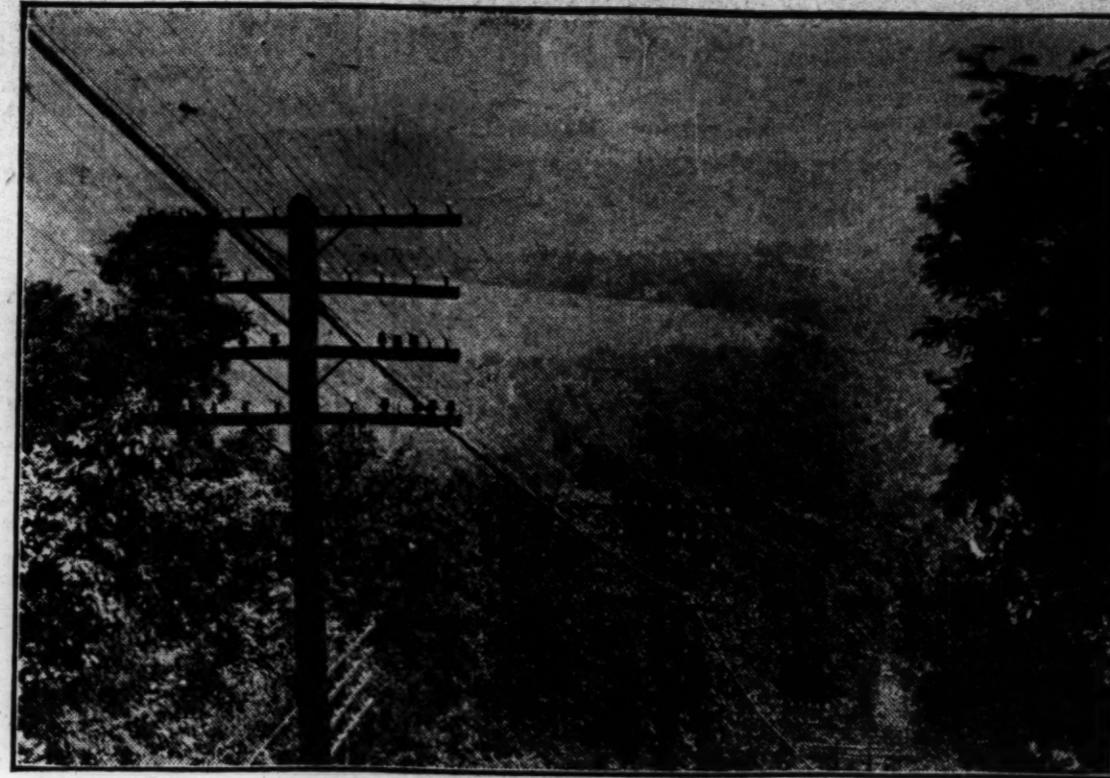
Having been away four months, Colonel House refused to discuss affairs in the United States. He confined himself to the expression of general observations on his trip, declaring that England is pleased to rid of the responsibility for Ireland, is seriously concerned about the debt to the United States, and sincerely wants the moral support of America. With regard to the Turco-Greco situation, Mr. House was inclined to believe that the trend points to the deposition of King Constantine.

Among other passengers was George A. Plimpton, head of the publishing firm of Ginn & Co., as treasurer of the Church Peace Union and World Peace Union, Mr. Plimpton was returning from a conference in Copenhagen attended by delegates from 26 nations. He brought with him several rare manuscripts and books. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Atkins Elliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, returning from the Copenhagen conference, was another passenger. Timothy Adamski, well-known Boston violinist, also returned.

Otto Ames, professor of botany at Bussey Institute, returned from work on orchids at Kew Gardens, London, as well as Paris and Berlin, which has occupied him since July. He has been working on a report of the flora of Central America for the United States National Museum.

#### MR. BRYAN OPENS CAMPAIGN

LONG BEACH, Cal., Sept. 16—William Jennings Bryan, in an address to open a campaign for the California Prohibition Enforcement Act, urged all voters to cast the ballot for the measure so the State would gain machinery to enforce the Volstead Act.



The New Cable Which Will Join New York and Chicago

### WETS FAIL TO FILE LIQUOR ARGUMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Eighteenth Amendment to prohibit the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages.

#### Few States Opposed

Although seven years were allowed within which to adopt this amendment, so strong had public sentiment become that within 18 months, 45 states—nearly more than necessary—had ratified. New Jersey became the forty-sixth ratifying state. The total vote of the legislators of the 46 ratifying states for ratification was 5074, against only 1172, nearly five to one.

By the time amendment became operative, Jan. 16, 1920, four additional states had ratified the prohibition amendment. By the amendment, power was conferred upon both Congress and the states to enforce it. Congress and 45 states have performed their constitutional duties by enacting the necessary legislation.

In May, 1922, the Massachusetts Legislature accepted the Governor's recommendation and enacted a new law, thus fulfilling its duty. That law has been suspended by the filing of a wet petition and will be submitted to you on Nov. 7 as "Referendum No. 4."

#### Standard Definition

To assist you in determining your vote in this matter, we submit the following facts:

1. In defining intoxicating liquor, Congress and over 30 States, including our own legislature, have adopted the revenue standard of the United States Government for 20 years, one-half of one per cent. This is the standard which was in effect when the vote was in full control. No change was made because experience showed that such limitation is necessary for effective enforcement of prohibition, as it had been for enforcement of revenue and license laws.

2. Massachusetts, as the eleventh State, and first great industrial State, ratified within four months.

3. Massachusetts is now in the class with wine growing California and sun-ridden Maryland, as the only States having no State enforcement law.

4. Nearly 5000 policemen, constables and sheriffs, already paid by Massachusetts tax-payers, should be empowered to stop bootlegging, rum-running and illicit manufacturing.

5. Our State courts cannot make prohibition effective without a law.

Even the handful of Federal law enforcement agents have demonstrated the value of prohibition in Massachusetts, but a State law would greatly increase its power to reduce drunkenness, diminish poverty, decrease the population of our jails, houses of corrections, insane asylums and poor houses, and to increase sobriety, bank deposits, shiftless industry, and bring gladness into the lives of thousands of homes cursed by drink. Two years experience proved this.

7. Until Massachusetts adopts legislation backing up the Eighteenth Amendment we cannot fairly say we have tried prohibition in our Commonwealth.

End Liquor Lawlessness

8. What is the question? No. It is "Shall Massachusetts uphold the Constitution?" Once it required hundreds of thousands of Americans to sustain the integrity of the Constitution against seceders who would have made it a slave state.

Now it is threatened by those who would nullify it in behalf of the liquor traffic. Is the Constitution worth your vote?

9. Failure to approve this law Nov. 7 will not mean legalizing "light wines." They are now, as always, intoxicating liquors, and as such, despite misleading attempts to the contrary, are prohibited by the Eighteenth Amendment and by the Volstead Act. It will mean only one thing. Massachusetts will have to helplessly endure increasing liquor lawlessness for four more years.

Here is the record. Massachusetts has the amendment. Our Governor recommended it and to enforce it. The Legislature passed it two to one in the House; three to one in the Senate. Will you help by your vote to make Massachusetts the forty-sixth state to back up the Eighteenth Amendment with a good law?

If so, vote "Yes" on "Referendum No. 4."

### "Say it with flowers"

### A. WARENDRORFF

Florist

3 STORES

1193 Broadway 325 Fifth Ave.  
and at Hotel Astor  
NEW YORK CITY

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

**VAST** quantities of material are being used in the new cable that will ultimately connect New York and Chicago. It carries as many telegraph and telephone circuits as could be placed on eight full open-wire pole lines. A cable of this size has been required to handle the growing traffic. The portion of the cable between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh is at present being put into operation. It weighs more than 4000 tons and has been installed in about 2000 sections. The splicing together of various sections has consumed about 20 tons of solder, 15 tons of paraffin and about 7000 square yards of muslin. The pole line consists of upwards of 13,000 25-foot chestnut poles. The cable follows a very direct right-of-way across the mountain ranges of southern Pennsylvania. On account of the rugged country that is crossed, many novel installation features were required. If the wires within the cable were joined end to end, they would reach six times around the globe.

### LOW RATE AIDS ROAD BUILDING

Railroads Will Accept Kansas

#### Freight Reduction

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—It is expected that there will be added impetus to road building operations in Kansas as the result of the order of the public utilities commission directing a 30 per cent cut in freight rates on rough road materials in open top cars. The new rates become effective Oct. 5 and it is understood that the railroads will not oppose them.

The new rates mean an average reduction of approximately 60 cents a ton on gravel, sand, crushed stone and cherts, the chief materials used in road construction. It does not apply to cement or brick. On the basis of the contracts already let for road construction the new rates will reduce the cost of the contracts nearly \$200,000, or about 12 per cent.

By the terms of all highway construction contracts the counties get the benefit of any decreases in freight rates.

On contracts now under way there must be moved 50,000 tons of gravel, 105,000 tons of stone and 100,000 tons of sand. There are several road contracts to be let this month, one for 25 miles in Sumner County, which will materially benefit in reduced freight rates, even to a larger amount than the contracts already let but where the movement of materials has not begun.

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### "At the Sign of the Clock"

### Sept. Series Now On Sale

1000 People Make Money

To One Who Inherits It!

BUT—The people who make money have to make the start first

SAVING SOME

Start Saving Now—The Interest Will Help It Grow

5% We have paid 5% interest for the past five years.

5% Shares withdrawn always receive 100% of the profits credited, as no deduction is ever made.

WORKMEN'S Co-operative Bank

15,000 Members

Assets Over \$10,000,000

73 Cornhill, Boston

Just a Step from Scollay Square

sive taxation the substantial investment in motor boats and pleasure crafts of all kinds.

Officers were re-elected, including President J. Hampton Moore, Mayor of Philadelphia, and Secretary William H. Schoff, also of that city.

### TAU EPSILON PHI CONDEMNS HAZING

#### Resolution Against the Practice May Be Approved

Condemnation of hazing as generally practiced among college students was expressed at today's session of Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity, now holding its twelfth annual convention in Boston, and is expected to take form in a resolution to be passed at the final business session tomorrow. This action will be in line with that of the Inter-Fraternity Conference. The members are further of the opinion that the best interests of the members of the fraternity and the nations they represent can be no better served than by re-emphasizing the ideals upon which the fraternity is founded. The rest is mere detail.

Following an address by Dr. I. Maurice Wormser, professor of law at Fordham College, New York, on the Jewish student, the convention voted to award two gold medals annually to members of the fraternity who excel in scholarship or professional work, bringing the highest honor to any university represented in the fraternity. One medal will be given for proficiency in athletics.

Dr. M. Robert Pearlman, president of New York, was elected chancellor; Solomon Mondick of Boston, vice chancellor; Manuel Premer of New York, scribe. A banquet following a business session tomorrow will close the convention. About 300 delegates are present from all over the United States and Canada.

## TROUBLES BESET EGYPTIAN PREMIER

Arrest of Leading Opponents Has Not Calmed Situation—Relations Strained

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The stream of Egyptian politics has seldom been known to run smoothly for long. Certainly since the present Ministry under Sarwat Pasha came into power at the end of last February, when Egypt's independence was recognized, its course has been particularly turbulent, due very largely to the obstructions placed by the Ministry's implacable opponents, the Zaghlulists.

Claiming for their deported leader, Saad Pasha Zaghlul, the support of the majority in the country, they have spared no effort, but so far unsuccessfully, in their struggle to overthrow the present Government. Seizing upon the occasion of the publication of a violent manifesto, in which the Egyptians were called upon to resist by every means in their power the present authorities, Sarwat Pasha had seven members of the Wafid, or the so-called Egyptian Delegation, arrested and tried by a British military court under martial law, with the result that all have been condemned to seven years' penal servitude and each fined £500. Further, another seven members of the same body have been arrested, but so far the charge is unknown.

While it is probable that these cases could not have been dealt with so promptly outside martial law, it is significant that by using it Sarwat Pasha has shifted the onus of the conviction of men who undoubtedly have a large following in the country on to the shoulders of the British military authorities.

With the elimination of most of the influential men of the opposition his troubles have by no means ended. The attempted assassination of T. W. Brown and his family on the outskirts of Cairo a few days ago by hitherto unknown political criminals creates a peculiarly delicate position between the British and Egyptian governments as the crime, the seventeenth of its kind within the last eight or nine months, occurred after the presentation of a particularly strong note by Lord Allenby.

### Monarch Displeased

Again, the relations between the King and the Ministry are known to be strained. The likelihood of the King's wishing to make his authority widely felt is becoming more evident, considerable friction having arisen between him and the Prime Minister over decisions taken by the royal prerogative.

In fact, it seemed a few days ago probable that Sarwat Pasha would have to resign owing principally to the objection of the Palace to certain modifications which the special commission, engaged on drawing up Egypt's Constitution, introduced, or wished to introduce, as affecting the royal prerogatives.

Further, it was alleged that the King was not consulted before the order for the arrest of the seven Wafid members, referred to above, was given. The fact that Abram, one of the best managed and most widely read newspapers in the Near East, was summarily suspended for some days because it published these reports together with the plea that the public should be given the true facts proves to those acquainted with Eastern ways that the reports are substantially correct.

It is the undercurrent of personal interests which causes the turmoil in Egyptian politics. Egypt has, and has had for many years, a plethora of politicians. Some statesmen, however, are urgently needed to save her from her politicians.

### Bank Arrangement Made

In order to encourage Egyptian industries the Ministry of Finance has made arrangements with the Bank Misr, the only public native bank in the country (though it is managed by an Austrian) by which £100,000 of Government funds are placed at the disposal of those requiring capital to develop local manufactures and industrial undertakings.

The maximum of any single loan is £1000, on which the bank is authorized to charge 8 per cent interest, 2½ per cent of which will be allotted to the Treasury.

It will be interesting to see how the experiment works out. So far it gives the impression of being more of a political than an economic move.

### LUTHER LEAGUE TO CONVENE

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—This city will be the church center of the United States this month when 500 delegates from all parts of this country, Canada, and Nova Scotia attend the fifteenth Biennial Convention of the Luther League of America, which convenes here beginning Sept. 19. The program has been prepared by Harry Hodges of Philadelphia, Pa., General Secretary of the League.

## CLOTHIERS URGE DISCOUNT SYSTEM

### Uniformity Recommended at Close of Ninth Convention

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Resolutions adopted at the closing of the ninth annual convention and merchandise exposition of the National Association of Retail Clothiers provide for a uniform system of discounts; the opposition of any legislation that would tend to increase the price of clothing to the consumer, and disapproval of the practice of some wholesalers without retail stores, of selling goods direct to consumers.

A vote of thanks was given to the city officials, the press, the New York Men's Apparel Clubs, the Merchants' Association, the officers of the association, and the committee and those in charge of the Style Show, in making the meeting a success. A definite decision was withheld as to the place of the next convention. It is believed that Chicago will be the city chosen, as the general opinion is strongly in its favor.

There was a discussion of ways and means to obviate transportation delays in the delivery of merchandise to the retail trade which, it was said, often seriously hampered the turnovers and profits.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Fred Volland, Topeka, president; Sol Schloss, Indianapolis; H. R. King, Seattle; Dave Halle, Memphis; George Salberg, Poughkeepsie; Julius C. Morse, Boston; George C. Flynn, Madison, vice-president; Al Simon, Chicago, treasurer.

### MASONS TO CONSIDER SCHOLARSHIP PLAN

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16—The Supreme Council, Thirty-Third Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, opened its tenth annual meeting here today.

The most important thing to be considered, in the judgment of Leon M. Abbott of Boston, Sovereign Grand Commander, is the creation of machinery for the conferring of scholarships on deserving sons and daughters of Master Masons.

At the last meeting of the Supreme Council \$60,000 was appropriated for "such purposes as the Supreme Council may determine." If the appropriation is continued this year it will make possible four year scholarships for 15 young men and women, one in each state of the northern Masonic jurisdiction.

President Harding was to have had the honorary thirty-third degree conferred upon him, but was forced to cancel his visit.

### BUSINESS INCREASE IN FEDERAL DISTRICT

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 16—Frank C. Ayres of Boston, director of the savings division, first federal reserve district, in an address at the annual meeting of the Maine branch of the National Association of Third and Fourth Class Postmasters yesterday, said there is an increase in business all over the district.

The Government, he said, is making every effort to bring to light much of the hidden wealth of the country, amounting to millions of dollars. In a short time new propositions will be presented which officials are confident will meet with approval by those ready for investment.

H. L. Pinkham of Palermo was elected president; Joseph M. Gerrish, Winter Harbor, vice-president, and George P. Pulifer, Poland, secretary-treasurer.

### POLICE CONFERENCE ASKS PISTOL LAW

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—The national police conference, which has been in session here for a week, closed its official business yesterday, after adopting resolutions calling for legislation to standardize laws regulating police communications, traffic extradition procedure, narcotic criminality, and the manufacture, sale and transportation of small arms.

Next year's convention will be held here May 8. Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner of New York, president of the conference, and the other officers were re-elected. Five new vice-presidents were elected: Daniel Sullivan, Washington, D. C.; S. J. Dixon, Toronto; Michael T. Long, Newark, N. J.; J. W. Inches, Detroit, Mich.; and Guy R. Maloney, New Orleans.

### SHORTAGE OF PRUNE PICKERS

SALEM, Ore., Sept. 16—The labor situation in its relation to the prune harvest has become so acute that plums are being made for merchants of Dallas, the county seat, to close their stores next Monday so their employees may pick prunes. The crop is big.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1922



Photograph © by Underwood & Underwood, New York

**Mrs. Key Cammack**

Treasurer New York League of Professional Women, Which Opens Unique Exhibit at the Commodore Hotel Next Week

## ITALIAN AGRICULTURE SUFFERS Owing to Taxes and Deflation

### Prominent Economist Writes on the Problems Facing His Country—Farmers' Serious Position

ROME, Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The Marquess De Viti de Marcò, a well-known Italian economist, politician and landowner, whose marriage with an American lady has made him familiar with Anglo-Saxon conditions of life, has raised in the fortnightly review, *Problemi Italiani*, an important protest against the treatment of agriculture by the Italian Government since the war. As Italy is largely and southern Italy (except the sulphur districts of Sicily) wholly an agricultural country, this subject deserves earnest attention.

The writer believes that Italy is rapidly approaching the same economic and agrarian condition which existed just before the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476, "when the centralizing rule of a vast bureaucracy and the gigantic size of the military expenses carried fiscal pressure to such intolerable limits as to cause the abandonment of the land and the creation of large estates"—those "latifundia," of which Pliny wrote that "they had ruined Italy and would soon ruin the provinces" of the Roman Empire.

### Impartial Analysis

The Marquess proceeds to analyze impartially the reasons for this "unfortunate state of things. Where, as in Tuscany, the so-called "mezzadria" or "metayer" system of land-tenure prevails, according to which the profits are equally divided between the landlord and the farmer, the position is less serious. But in the south, where the ordinary practice of landlord and tenant exists, the landlord has lost heavily and goes on losing, owing to the increased taxation, which falls upon him, and the depreciation of money.

The Marquess, quoting the balance sheet of his own estate in the Province of Lecce, shows that his wages bill has increased sixfold, the cost of agricultural machinery tenfold, that of manure, sulphate of copper for the vines and sulphur sixfold, and the price of horses and oxen eightfold, without any corresponding increase in the profits. He cites more especially the case of his own vineyards. Those which before the war yielded a net profit of 7500 old lire, now yield only 30,360 new, depreciated lire, equivalent to 7590 lire. But this small increase of 90 old lire becomes a deficit, because the landlord has to pay a vine duty of 650 new or 226 old lire.

And it should be noted that the Marquess is not an absentee landlord, but lives a large part of the year upon his estate. But, if even in those conditions, an active landlord finds that agriculture will not pay its expenses, he feels inclined to follow the example of those ancient Roman proprietors who fled to other countries in order to escape the demands of the Roman Treasury.

In yet another way, Italian real estate suffers, while it is taxed higher than any other form of production, and is threatened with still further taxation, it cannot obtain, like other Italian industries, the aid of foreign capital. The Minister of Finance has told the Senate that, despite the recent conflicts between "Fascist" and Socialists, two American syndicates have offered loans to Italy on favorable terms. But no foreign capitalist wants to invest money in Italian real estate, because he fears the hand of the tax collector, despite the recent proposal to treat foreign investors with special consideration.

### Agriculture Has Few Champions

Consequently agriculture lacks capital, whether foreign or internal. Nor has there many champions in either Parliament or the press.

As for the press, the Marquess tells us that it "is in the hands of industrial capitalism," and, therefore, defends the fiscal interests of that class. But this is even worse than a class question: it is a geographical issue, which pits the industrial north against the agricultural south; for

## WOMEN TO DISPLAY BUSINESS ABILITY

### Nationally Known Exhibitors Will Participate in Unique Event in New York City

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—New York will be the scene of a unique display next week, when the first national Women's Activities Exhibit in the world is opened at the Hotel Commodore by the New York City League of Business and Professional Women.

Upward of 150 exhibitors will participate, many of them nationally known, and every one of them with women participating either in manufacture, merchandising, advertising, or some other executive capacity, according to Mrs. Key Cammack, treasurer of the league. Included in the list is The Christian Science Monitor, which will have a booth.

Five state leagues of business and professional women, other than New York, have sent displays of their native products. Alabama will feature cotton; Florida, citrus fruits; Kansas, wheat; Georgia and Kentucky, a variety of local manufactures.

In all of its details the display will show the ingenuity and originality of the women who have planned it. It will open informally at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, and the official opening at 8 o'clock Monday evening will not be accomplished with blare of trumpets or clash of music. Instead, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, one of the very few federal commissioners, will bring a message from the South American women who are now displaying their work at the Brazilian exposition and will receive a message from the New York City League of Business and Professional Women to take back to Rio de Janeiro on her return there next month. Mrs. Livermore will be introduced by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelly, chairman of the New York State League of Business and Professional Women. The speeches will be followed by music by a women's orchestra, led by Mrs. Anna Stewart Lambert. The orchestra will play throughout the exhibit.

One of the unusual features will be the fashion show from 8 until 9 o'clock each evening. Ten of the most prominent merchants in New York City will display garments suitable for the business women. The attempt will be to prove that common sense practicality and beauty are combined in the right sort of garments. Gowns will be shown which the business woman can wear in her office and yet be acceptable dressed for luncheon or tea in a hotel, or to go directly from her work to dinner and the theater. Garments for daily wear, for social occasions, and for evenings will be shown, as well as furs and negligees.

The various displays are to illustrate the opportunities which exist for women today, the work which already has been accomplished and the possibilities for the future. The inventions of women and the work calling for regular routine will be shown side by side, each telling its own side of achievement.

The air in the ballroom is to be "washed" according to the invention which a woman sells. Litter will be avoided by the use of a woman's idea for one big envelope in which the advertisements of all the exhibitors will be placed for distribution. And the proceeds will go to another plan for women, the new women's hotel in which the New York City League of Business and Professional Women has taken headquarters.

Established 1858 **Sawyer's Crystal Blue** AND **AMMONIA**

The Ammonia loosens the dirt, making washing easy. The Blue gives that fine finish.



SAWYER CRYSTAL BLUE CO. 88 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

## A Pearl in a Hat

Philip II., King of Spain, wore a pearl on his hat suspended from a diamond chain. This pearl was a perfect pear shape, the most beautiful lustre and color and perfect skin, weighing about 140 grains.

It would be worth today probably \$200,000.

This year we have purchased of the "cream of the fisheries" from the Gulf of Peraia, over two thousand very fine, round beautiful pearls in all sizes. These will be shipped to us from Paris very soon.

The House of Pearls

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CHICAGO HOUSE NEW YORK HOUSE  
101 S. State Street 324 Fifth Avenue

The HATMARK Store

## PRINTERS REJECT ONE UNION PLAN

### Convention Votes to Send Member to Labor Political Parley

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 16

—The International Typographical Union, at its concluding sessions here last night, reversed itself and voted in favor of participation in the American Labor Political Movement by adopting a resolution from the Cleveland delegation, urging that the union be officially represented at Chicago in December at the National Conference for political action.

This conference has been called "to adopt principles and policies as may be decided upon to safeguard the interests of the American people."

The resolution was disapproved by the resolutions committee, but following a bitter debate was recalled and fought through to adoption under leadership of Chicago delegates.

Both conservatives and progressives joined in repudiating the one big union idea, advanced by Chicago delegations led by H. M. Wicks.

The mullers union obtained an amendment to the bylaws that permits a majority of the executive council to order a sympathetic strike as against the vote of the local union. Unanimous action had been the ruling heretofore.

## TZECOSLOVAK JEWS ASK GOVERNMENT AID

PRAGUE, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Singer, the president of the Jewish National Council in Prague, was recently received by Dr. Benes, Premier of Tzecoslovakia.

Dr. Singer said, in the name of the Jewish population of the Republic, that the Government should consent to grant them certain facilities. He urged the Premier also to extend government aid to the social institutions established by the Jewish students in Tzecoslovakia, and to take under government supervision the Jewish educational system and welfare bodies. He dwelt particularly on the achievements of the Jewish students in the world of sport.

## FRENCH IN SAFETY MATCH FIELD

TOKIO, Aug. 17—Japanese match producers are considerably alarmed at the report that moisture-proof matches invented by a French engineer have been introduced in the French-Indian market.

The Japanese safety matches which enjoy the practical monopoly of the markets in the South Seas Islands and in some parts of India are in danger of continuous combustion in places which are subject to continuous rainy weather. Representatives of the match producers in this country will meet in Osaka to consider means of improving their products in the hope of favorably competing with the newly invented matches.

## EPISCOPALS ADOPT REPORT ON HEALING

### Deputies Vote to Establish a Commission to Make Study and Report

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 16 (Special)

—Following a discussion of the report on Christian healing, submitted by a special committee, the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session here, unanimously adopted a resolution which virtually affirmed the recommendations of the report to the effect that best results were obtainable through a "cordial co-operation between pastor and doctor."

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the resolution of the ministry of healing adopted last year by the Lambeth Conference and a resolution passed for a commission, to consist of six bishops, six presbyters and six laymen—three of the latter to be physicians—to make a further study of faith healing and report to the next convention, three years hence. The text of the resolution reads:

The general convention reminds the church that intimate communion with God has been the privilege and joy of the saints in every age. This communion, realized in union with Christ through the Holy Spirit, influences the whole person, body and spirit; enabling him to share his Lord's triumph over sin, disease and death.

## SPAIN IS AWAKENING TO NEEDS OF INTEREST IN SOUTH AMERICA

Visit of Argentina's President-Elect Stimulates Demand for Active Co-operation

SANTANDER, Spain, Aug. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Whatever importance and significance the visit of Marcello T. de Alvear, President-elect of the Argentine Republic, to other European states may be considered to have had, they were highly increased in the case of his short visit to Spain. Here at Santander, at the height of a brilliant season, with King Alfonso in residence and the major part of Spanish governmental and social personalities either here or at San Sebastian not far away, Señor de Alvear passed three crowded days during which the official and popular acclamations were remarkable and the problem of Spain's present and future relations with the great daughter state and the rest of Spanish South America, were keenly discussed.

### Realization of Neglect

It has long been realized that one of the greatest and most costly omissions of Spain in these times is her failure to take advantage of her chances in the Argentine and elsewhere. For this failure there have been some legitimate excuses, but Spanish apathy and a certain lack of appreciation of enormous realities have been much in evidence. Spain is always saying that she is going to do something more to draw her more closely into communion political, economic, artistic, literary and everything else, with the states of South America, but effective performance is too often wanting, and the innumerable advances of the Argentine have been frequently neglected or passed over with a few words of verbal appreciation.

The most evident approximation has been in the fields of literature, the drama and art, and the demand has been by the Argentine. The leading Spanish playwrights and players now enjoy their best successes there, and some of the latter spend more time in South America than they do in their native country. On the other hand, one or two of those Argentine players who have most distinguished themselves have had highly successful seasons in the Spanish capital for the first time lately.

### French Competition Evident

Then the demand in the South American republic for Spanish literature of all kinds is large and increasing. In this matter a new and anxious problem has been presented to the Spanish publishers in recent times, for while once they had this rich field entirely to themselves it has happened latterly that France has been making great efforts to gain a footing and not without some substantial success.

## Late Singers in the Berkshires

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE season of bird song varies somewhat in extent in different localities. In the suburb of Boston, Massachusetts, where I have passed the summer, the last to retire from the chorus were the wood-peewee, the song sparrow, and the red-eyed vireo or preacher bird. The first named voiced his plaintive notes until mid-August. That most faithful of minstrels, the song sparrow, continued a few days later; while the preacher persisted in his arguments until near the close of the month. But here in the Berkshires, in the western part of the State, in the third week of August, I find all three in full voice, as joyous, apparently, as in the springtime.

In the foot-hills, just to the west of the main range, is one of Van Dyke's Little Rivers, which meanders in a tortuous course through fertile meadows on its leisurely way to join the hurrying Housatonic. Along its bank I find at this season much of interest in both bird and plant life. Close down to the water the tall stalks of the cardinal flower hang out their flaming banners in all their glory. In depth and richness of color, the cardinal always reminds me of the wonderful plumage of the scarlet tanager. No petal or feather could be more perfect in shade. Both are completely red. It seems altogether appropriate that the ruby-throated humming bird should be a frequent visitor to this brilliant flower; and it is said the tiny creature is the chief means of its fertilization.

Along the bank a little farther back from the water's edge, grows the blue gentian, another August joy, the finding of which always delights the nature lover. The low meadows along the stream are studded with the stately crown of the Joe-pye weed; while the uplands are white with wild carrot—as the farmer calls, with fine contempt—the beautiful white flower which the botanist dignifies with the more aristocratic name of Queen Anne's lace. The choke-cherry bushes, bending with bunches of full-ripe fruit, are the constant haunt of great flocks of robins; while the elderberry bushes by the roadside are nodding their purple heads with the weight of fruit, a favorite food of many birds.

Bird life here is abundant. The starling has made his way from his landing place in New York to this distant place; while about the farm-houses the English sparrow is common. It seems something of an anomaly to find this persistent city-dweller in the quiet of the country; and, if it were possible, his jangling notes are even less agreeable here than amid the city's din.

Great flocks of American goldfinches are much in evidence, their sprightly notes being among the most conspicuous at this season. The male goldfinch is one of our gayest birds, in a brilliant yellow suit, with black cap and black wings—with a very attractive costume. They are frequently seen perching on the thistle heads, their liking for this bristling flower giving them the name of "thistle bird." In spite of their diminutive size, they are sturdy little creatures, many of them even braving the cold of the northern winter. They are late in rearing the brood, sometimes even delaying until summer wanes. The flight song of the goldfinch is very

found in flocks with the parent birds, happily roaming about the country. The moulting season is over; and many of the erstwhile gayly dressed males are scarcely recognizable, so changed in color are their costumes. The male bobolinks, the scarlet tanagers, and Baltimore orioles have donned their showy suits, donning the more sober colors of the females. This radical change among the adults, together with the appearance of the young birds in their modest suits, often quite unlike either parent bird, leads to much difficulty in the identification of species; on the other hand, with many varieties, neither sex changes color in moulting, except for the freshness of new plumage. The summer sun fades the colors not a little, and the new feathers are much brighter. For the most part, the fall is not a good season for learning the varieties of birds; yet there remains much of interest in their habits.

During the process of moulting the birds are quiet and resting. But no sooner is the new plumage grown than they reappear and are even bolder than during the nesting season, coming to the lawn and garden in flocks, apparently greatly refreshed from the season of inactivity. Varieties that nest in the obscurity of the woods now come close about, quite friendly and fearless. The visitors to our lawn in the country are more numerous in the autumn than at any other season. Friendly hands put out food for them, which they seem to greatly relish; although the crop of berries, cherries, and edible seeds seems adequate to meet all their needs. Apparently, as with mankind, variety adds spice to life.

The early autumn is one of the happiest seasons for the birds. Although their songs are no longer heard, there is something about their lively manners and cheerful call notes that bespeaks joy and satisfaction with life. They also manifest a greater sense of freedom. No longer are their activities confined to the immediate vicinity of the nest; for the domestic duties are all completed, and they are free to roam at will about the country. The swallows gather in great flocks and appear to go through a training in preparation for their long southward journey, their migratory flight covering thousands of miles. During the day we see them perched along the telephone wires—barn swallows, bank, eave and tree—all together in a common brotherhood, apparently under the direction of certain leaders. All at once they launch out at a given signal, go through a series of evolutions, then back again to the wires, where they rest and talk it over with great animation. This goes on for perhaps a period of ten days; then one morning the wire is unoccupied and we see them no more. Even the stragglers have left; and we shall not again enjoy these intimate friends of ours until some day next spring, when our hearts will be cheered by their happy notes.

With all these circumstances and the state of Europe and Spain's relations to it, one of a certain sentimental separation with some risk attached thereto, the question of the country's connection with South America becomes one of politics and economics of the most important order. It is remarked that it is not inconceivable that the time may come when the continuance of Spain may depend upon the republics overseas. For such reasons and others the visit of Señor de Alvear is properly regarded as a most important event.

THE cherry birds are also common here, their faint lisping notes being heard on all sides. They, too, are in flocks, perching on the elms along the river, favorite outlooks for their insect prey. In the dusk of evening a sparrow hawk suddenly swooped down upon a group of sparrows in the hedges, and with deadly precision snatched its prey and made off amid the shrieks of those who had been quickly recovering themselves, made swift pursuit, but of course to no avail. One wishes that a pair of king birds might have seen the episode, for they are the most efficient policemen of the bird colony. Great flocks of rusty and purple grackles are seen about the grain fields, and several warblers are daily visitors to the lawn. The black and white, Redstart, yellow, and chestnut-sided are most common.

The wooded hills, bushy pastures, spacious upland fields and bush-bordered streams, make excellent haunts for the summer denizens; and this year the numbers are greater than ever. Manifestly, the protective laws are doing their work in substantially increasing bird life in the country.

♦ ♦ ♦

The closing days of summer mark a definite change among our bird friends. The rearing of the broods is completed; and the youngsters with most varieties—now full grown—are

### THEATRICAL

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**VANDERBILT** W. 48th St. Tues. 8:30  
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comprising many choice creations imported exclusively by B. Altman & Co. and now displayed on the Third Floor,

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The Department for Imported and Special Costumes

### Women's

### Imported Capes & Wraps

lately arrived from Paris, and representing every new fabric and style feature of the opening season, are shown in the Department on the Third Floor at prices ranging from

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### Women's Fine Shoes

presents, for madame's selection, everything that is newest and most chic in feminine footwear fashions.

As usual, Balta Shoes (manufactured exclusively for B. Altman & Co.) are in the lead for style, grace of line and excellence of workmanship. The narrow, close-fitting heel that goes so far toward securing a perfect fit is an important feature of these shoes.

In addition to several new models in strap pumps, an attractive and extremely smart innovation is seen in the new Colonial effects, so becoming to a well-shaped foot.

(Second Floor)

### Special for Monday

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### Velour Portières

at the exceptionally low price of

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These Portières (from the workrooms of B. Altman & Co.) are made of high-lustre velour, in a choice quality, and may be obtained in the new shades and color combinations to harmonize with Autumn furnishings.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Contemporary Operas Given at the Munich Festival

Munich, Aug. 21

Special Correspondence  
THE Munich Festival, planned this summer to offer the visitor a general review of representative German opera from the time of Handel to the present day, presented next week. There was first Hans Pfitzner's "Palestrina," a contemporary work; next Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier," a delightful comedy which has already won its way in the world and is known in America; then, reaching a long way back, Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis"; and, to end the week, Walter Braunfels' "Die Vögel" on Saturday evening. The music lover who could not find something to satisfy his taste among all these works would indeed be hard to please. However, it is the two contemporary works that are of interest to the non-German. Each is in its second or third season and both have attained a considerable success on German stages, a success which the foreigner finds hard to understand.

Hans Pfitzner is the leader of the right wing of German music, the conservers of tradition, not only a composer, but the launcher of heavy pamphlets against the left wing, of which Franz Schreker is generally regarded as the leader. He has quite a large following throughout the land, which centers in Munich at the present time. "Palestrina" is his latest work for the stage.

What story there is deals with the composition by Palestrina, the central figure of the work, of one of his famous masses.

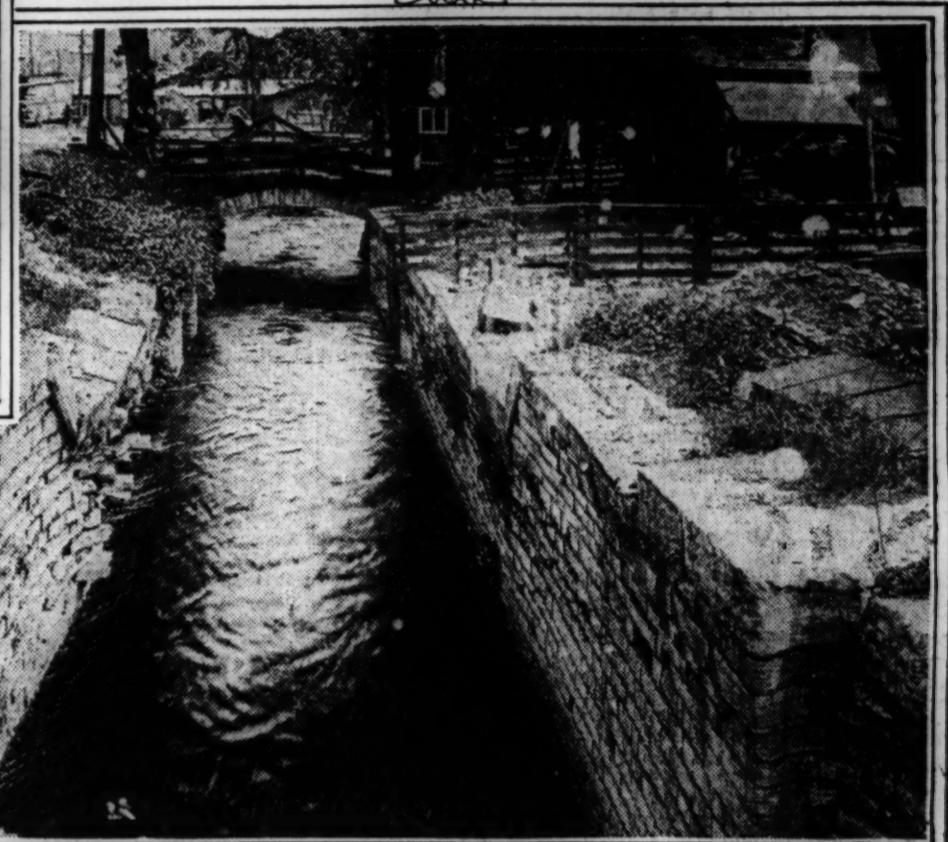
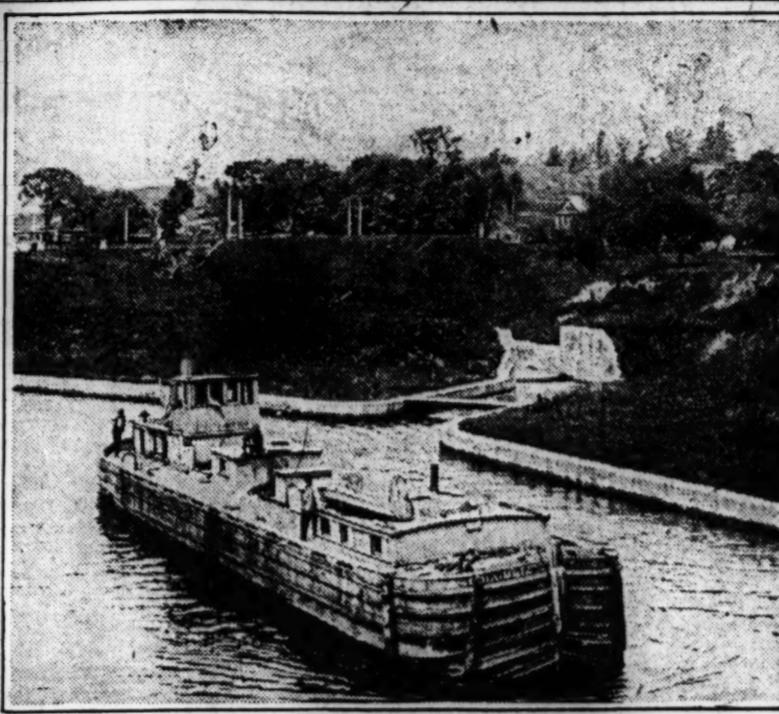
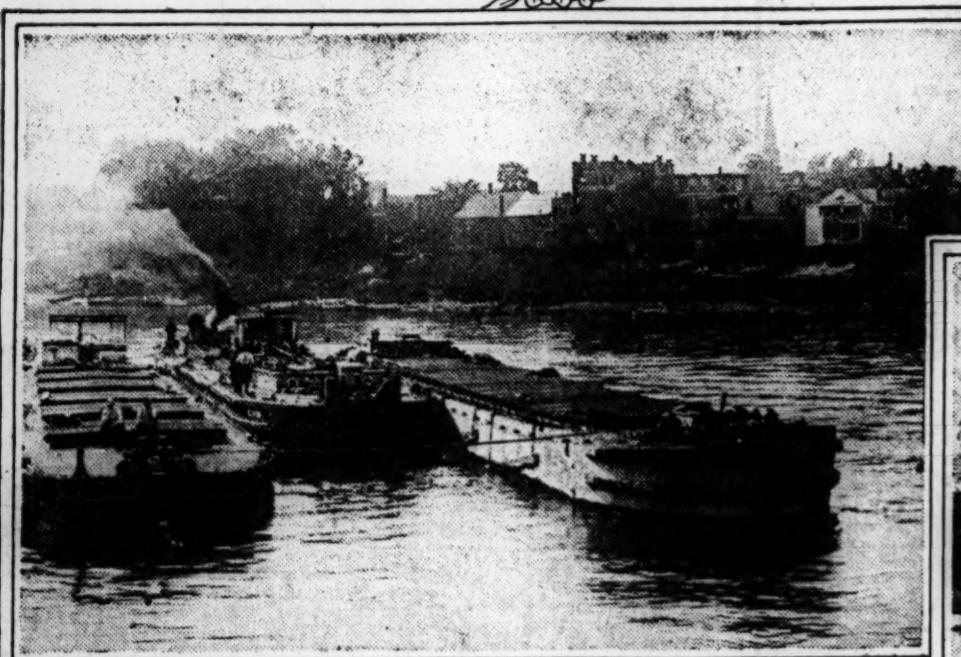
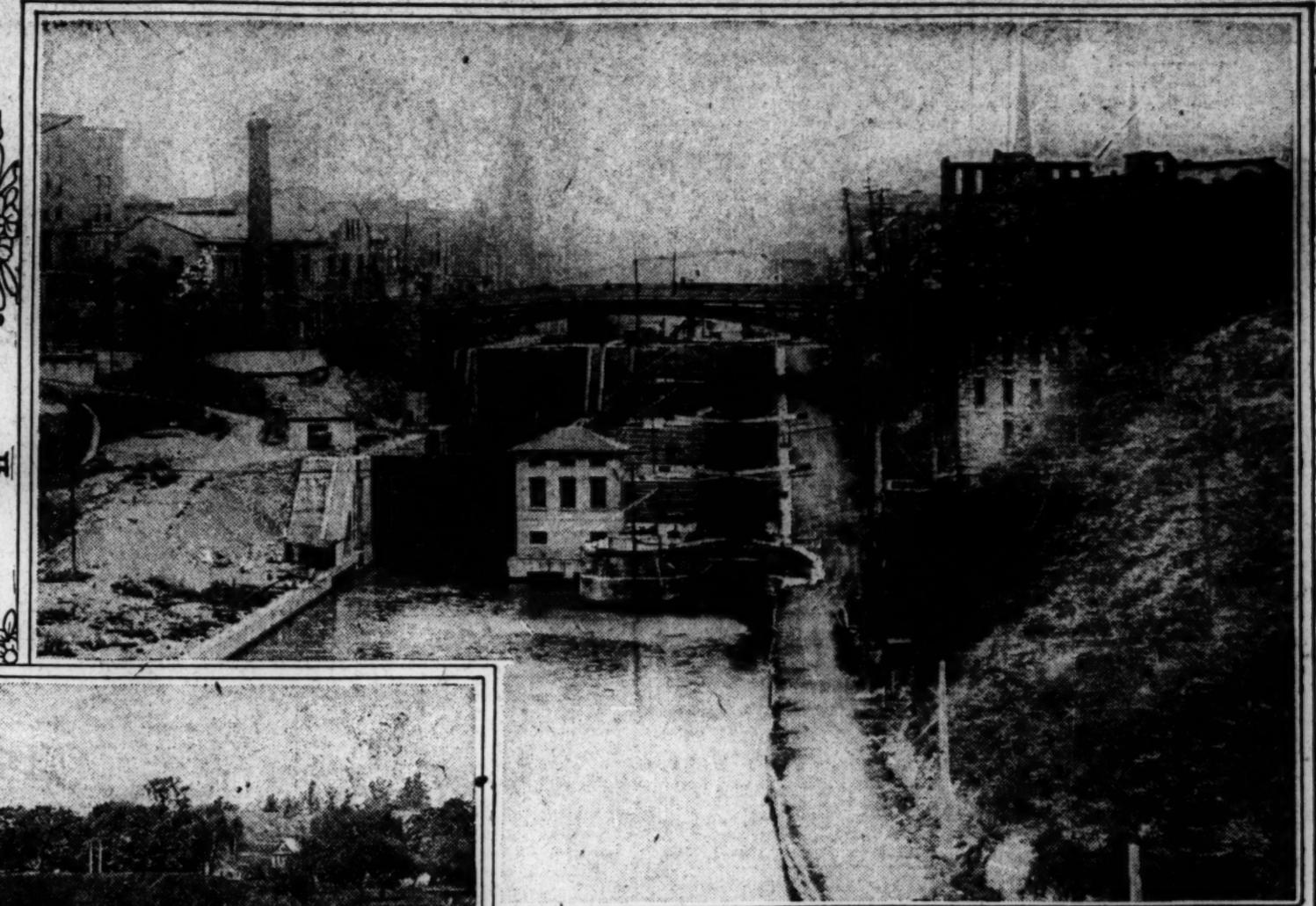
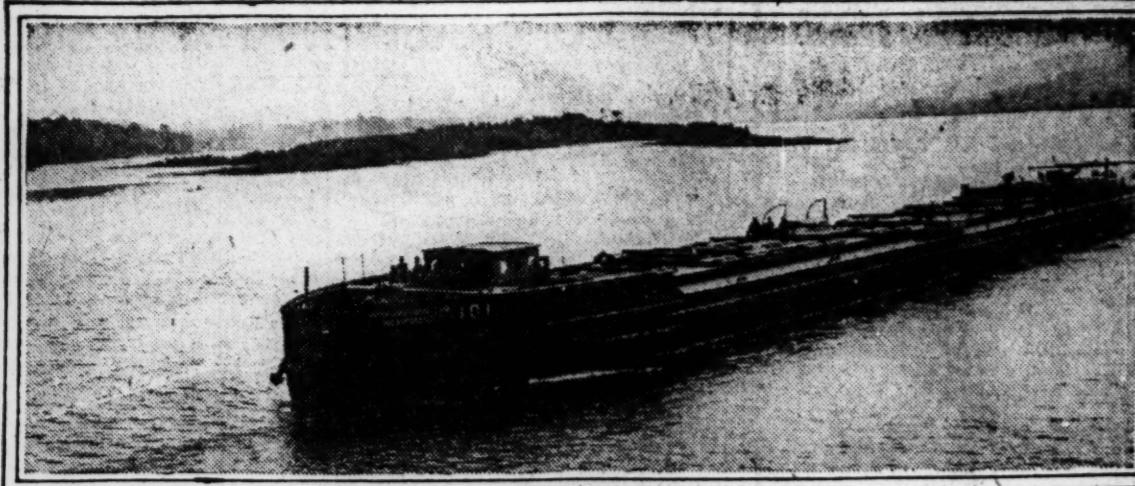
## Book Boresome

Like Wagner—who also wrote pamphlets—Pfitzner writes his own text. Unfortunately as a dramatist he has no idea of values or of technic. He has written a book which would be pitiful if it were not so boresome that one loses all sense of commiseration for the author and pities only oneself for not being able to escape before the end. For three and one half hours his characters talk and talk and talk—to music, of course, and do nothing; there is no action. In the first act there is one exquisite bit of music. It was written by Palestrina himself and is skillfully introduced by Pfitzner. Otherwise the score—which is, of course, technically perfect—meanders soberly and prosly on to the end. Not one single phrase of beauty or musical importance lingers in the memory to incite one to a second hearing in the hope that it might not seem so stolid, so thoroughly uninteresting another time. If there were anything new in the thematic or harmonic material used by the composer, one might prefer to reserve judgment until after repeated hearings of the work, but it is the old stuff handled in a dull, uninspired manner.

There is a decided Pfitzner clique in existence, also centering in Munich, which has attempted to give his works a political as well as a musical significance. It is charitable to believe that this organization has succeeded

H. O. O.

# A Stirring Page Recalled in the Affairs of the New York State Barge Canal



Prizes Amounting to \$100,000 Awarded in Early '70s for Devices to Propel Boats

Albany, N. Y.  
Special Correspondence

DURING the course of recent investigations to determine the relative value of coal, gasoline, oil and electricity as a means of propelling craft on the New York State Barge Canal, an interesting bit of history, involving activities of more than half a century ago, along these same lines, was brought to light. This romantic and stirring page in canal affairs is found in a report of a commission of experts, appointed under Chapter 868 of the Laws of 1871, which provided that prizes amounting to \$100,000 were to be awarded to those designing the most practical and economic propelling devices for use on the state canals. This reward was posted throughout the State, and after months of great activity during which countless freak boats and devices were submitted for approval, the prizes were awarded at Syracuse on Oct. 14, 1873, the most efficient boat having maintained a speed of three miles an hour during the tests.

The personnel of the commission which conducted the investigation was as follows: George R. McClellan, Horatio Seymour, Ernest S. Posse, David Dow, George Geddes, Van R. Richmond, Willis S. Nelson, George W. Chapman, William W. Wright and John D. Fay. These men, all of whom were noted experts in waterway affairs, were entrusted with the task of examining and passing upon all devices submitted in this unique competition, the law specifically providing that "they shall practically test and examine inventions and any other and all devices which may be submitted to them for that purpose, by which steam, caloric electricity, or any other motor than animal power may be practically and profitably used and applied to the propulsion of boats on the canal."

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#### Four Prizes Are Offered

Acting under this authority, the commission advertised the forthcoming event a year in advance, stipulating that four prizes were to be offered as follows: \$35,000, \$15,000 and \$5,000 for the fastest and most efficient boat, and the lump sum of \$50,000 to the inventor of the most effective method of propulsion. With this to attract the inventors of the State, 13 boats were constructed and entered into the contest, which extended from the opening of navigation in 1872 to Oct. 14, 1873. Of these many were entirely unsuccessful, and the William Baxter, William Newman and C. E. Pope were finally adjudged the best.

All of these, even, were not really successful as it is recorded that the C. E. Pope, although it won third money, "failed to inspire much confidence in the engineers." The William Newman won the second prize. This boat was 96 feet long and 17½ feet wide, having a capacity of 150 tons on a draught of six feet. A special propeller was provided but, as this had a tendency to collect débris from the bottom of the canal, this was eliminated and another installed. The Newman, however, had much more difficulty than one would expect from a prize winner. Her captain reported that his boat was constantly interfered with by lumber rafts and horse boats and, just when it began to appear that the William Newman had solved its problems and would win first money, her coal began to clink and the crew was forced to utilize wood. An investigation was started and in the report on this inquiry it was stated that, during the night preceding the Newman's principal test for endurance and speed, some enemy had "obtained access to the bunkers and covered the coal with a strong brine rendering it useless for fuel."

The William Baxter, which won first prize, was naturally considered

the marvel of the canals. The boat averaged three miles an hour during the official test and later became famous among cabalists for a trip made from New York to Baltimore, Md., this event being, until that time, an unheard-of feat for a canal boat.

During her canal tests the Baxter met with two accidents which the commission believed worthy of special mention. One was occasioned by a bent propeller shaft and the other when the Baxter struck the canal bank and lost a propeller blade. It is also worthy of mention to note that when the Baxter's captain was asked why he only made three miles an hour, he explained that this was due to the caution used "in order to avoid collisions with other boats which were crowding the canal."

While the commission was watching the steam boat tests, matters of no less importance were going on in the western section of the State where the New York Steam Cable Towing Company was trying out an invention entered in the contest for the \$50,000 prize. This company had laid a one-inch steel cable in the bottom of the canal all the way from Buffalo to the head of the five locks at Lockport, a distance of more than 30 miles. In 1873 this company placed two cable tow boats in operation, each being 65 feet long and 14 feet wide and equipped with two engines which were connected at right angles, the main shaft being provided with a gear which could be adjusted to reduce the motion of the engines.

#### Equipped With "Guide Pulleys"

One side of each tug was equipped with "guide pulleys" which held the cable, permitting free motion of the same in all lateral directions. In operating the boats, the cable entered a pulley at the bow of the ship, was drawn under a tightening pulley near by and passed thence over a wheel, or clip drum, six feet in diameter, which was located amidships. This drum or wheel contained a number of clips, extending around its entire circumference and so arranged that the cable, as it reached the drum, was seized and held firmly in place by the clips, until it had passed off on the opposite side of the wheel when it was released. Upon being released the cable passed through another tightening pulley on the stern and dropped into the water.

On the morning of Aug. 28, 1873, the invention was given its first trial. D. M. Green, the investigating engineer of the commission boarding one of the boats at Lockport. This boat proceeded to Tonawanda, where it arrived at the rate of six miles an hour, here it picked up a tow of three canal boats and continued on to Buffalo, maintaining three miles an hour. The invention, however, had two serious drawbacks. First, owing to the great difficulty of locating the cable in the locks, the boat experienced considerable trouble in being lifted from one level to another. Second, the tow boat was so large that it had to be locked through before its tow and had to wait until each individual boat had passed through the structure, necessitating a delay of about one hour at each lock. This, of course, made it impractical to install the cable system on the canal. The idea was, however, deemed worthy of consideration and, as it was the only suggestion offered, its inventors were awarded the \$50,000 prize.

**Towboats on the Canal**  
Today it seems strange that there should be so much trouble and excitement over the operation of tow-boats on the canal. In 1871, however, the navigation of canals and rivers by steam-propelled craft was a very different matter, the question of suitable

## Steam on the Canals!

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ALBANY, AUG. 30th, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commission appointed by Act Chapter 868, Laws of 1871, to examine and test devices and plans for the introduction of Steam, &c., upon the Canals of this State, will meet

At Syracuse, Tuesday, Oct. 14th, 1873.

Competitors for the award of \$100,000 offered by the State are requested to have their respective boats at that point, loaded with 200 tons, and prepared for the final trial, which will be had between SYRACUSE and UTICA.

VAN R. RICHMOND,  
Chairman.  
HENRY A. PETRIE,  
Secretary.

propellers for such operations was still unsolved, and while the famous side-wheel or rear-wheel propelled boats familiar on the rivers was being used on such waters with great success, the excessive wash of these boats made it impossible to use these propellers on the canal boats. At the same time many naval architects were, at that time, working on the theory that the higher the smokestack on the boat the better would be the draught and operation of the boilers and engines. This theory was a stumbling block in so far as canal design was involved, owing to the limited clearance under the numerous bridges crossing the channel.

The experiments made, however, demonstrated that the canals of New York were available for steam propelled craft, and while the mule continued to be used for towing purposes on the canal system until the barge canal was opened in 1918, tugboats and self-propelled canal boats were a common sight as early as 1876. These worthy and stanch boats, some of which are in use today, are in a fair way toward being replaced. The modern canal barge is provided with Diesel engines, using oil for fuel, or internal combustion gasoline engines, and recently the electrically-driven barge has assumed a place of great prominence in all discussions relating to the construction of additional canals.

**FOR SALE**—A few nice pullets, Reds, Barred Rocks and Wyandottes.

T. R. THOMAS  
The Maples, Bristol, Vt.

Upper Left Shows Modern Self-Propelled Barge With Capacity of 1800 Tons on Draught of 10 Feet. It Maintains Speed of From 8 to 10 Miles an Hour. Upper Right Shows the Historical Flight of Five Locks at Lockport, N. Y., and Two of the Modern, Concrete, Electrically Operated Locks of the New York Canal. Lower Left Shows Fleet of Modern Canal Boats, Consisting of Fuel Oil Burning Tow Boat and Two Convoys With Total Cargo Capacity of 1650 Tons. Lower Middle Shows One of Best Tow-Boats of Old Erie Canal Days. This Vessel Follows Same Lines as the William Baxter Which Won the First Prize in the New York State Contest in 1872-73. Maximum Speed Five Miles an Hour. Lower Right Shows Remains of First Canal Lock Constructed in State of New York, at Little Falls, in 1791. Seventh Cut Shows Notice of Award Advertised by State to Be Used for Towing Purposes on New York Canals

#### BELGRADE MINISTER WAS SLAV PATRIOT UNDER AUSTRIANS

BELGRADE, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Ante Trsic Pavichich, who has been appointed Minister at Washington in the place of Dr. Grujich, is a man of wide experience. Refusing connections with the Austrian anti-Slav régime, he never took a state post in Austria, but worked for the liberation of the Jugoslavs. In 1908 he was elected a member of the Dalmatian Diet, and in 1907 a member of the Viennese Parliament. When the great war broke out Dr. Pavichich was imprisoned as a Jugoslav patriot for three years for treason.

Toward the end of the war, when Austria was near defeat, he was set free, and immediately returned to Parliament, where he continued his earlier work. One of his last speeches that these men and their strange devices were the pioneers.

It into the trenches of Austrian-Slav soldiers. During the last fatal days the Austrian fleet surrendered to Dr. Pavichich.

When the great war came to an end he played a most important part in uniting Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Later he was sent on diplomatic missions to Paris and London. In 1920 he was appointed Minister jointly for Spain and Portugal. In 1921 he represented Jugoslavia at the Congress of the League of Nations at Barcelona, and then at the Interparliamentary Commercial Congress at Lisbon.

Dr. Pavichich is something of a poet. A man of high philosophic culture, with a deep knowledge of the national tongue in all its richness, he has a fine ear for the rhythm of old classical poetry and has contributed to Jugoslav literature quite original poetry.

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### New Upholsteries and Quicker Service

Not long ago, you will remember, we had to enlarge many sections of this department to take care of constantly increasing demands. These expansions made possible not only bigger stocks and wider assortments, but also enlarged workrooms with up-to-date equipment. You can count on getting dependable quality at White's. You can be sure of the values, and you can depend upon good service.

#### Valance Cretonnes Among the New Upholstery Creations

The most comprehensive showing in Boston we believe. Each valance has a companion pillow design to use in combination. You get two valances out of one width. For window curtains, cornices, etc., be it top and bottom, or for wardrobe and trunk coverings, using the valance for front drop.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Yard  
Single Valance, 50c and 60c Yard

Artificial Silk Portieres, two and three-color tones, beautiful combinations. \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 Pair

Brocade Portieres  
Solid colors, finished edges, new styles. \$5.00, \$7.50, \$9.00 Pair

Shikib Sunfast Drapery Goods  
50 inches wide. In plain and new decorative mixtures that blend with the new wall papers. \$2.00 Yard

Third Floor, North



The new Fall shoes are charming examples of the Shoe Designer's art.

Illustrated is one of our exclusive models—

Patent leather, Louis heel for afternoon wear.

Silver or gold brocade for evening dress.

Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.

49-51 Temple Place, Boston

J.P. & N.C.O.

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TENNIS TROPHY  
REMOVED TODAY

Either Johnston or Tilden Will Secure Permanent Possession of U. S. Challenge Cup

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (Special)—When the final-round match in the United States singles lawn tennis championship tournament of 1922 is ended this afternoon on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club, the handsome challenge trophy which has been up for competition since 1911 will be the permanent property of W. T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia, or W. M. Johnston, of San Francisco, these two players having won the semi-final round matches yesterday.

Each of the players has already secured two legs on the famous trophy, Johnston having won his in 1915 and 1919, while Tilden captured his in 1920 and 1921. There are four other players who have their names inscribed on the trophy, two of them twice. They are M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, who won the title in 1912 and 1913; R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, winner in 1914 and 1916; W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., in 1911 and R. L. Murray, Niagara Falls, winner in 1918.

There are five players who have won permanent possession of singles challenge cups since the championship started in 1881. They are R. D. Sears, O. S. Campbell, R. D. Wrenn, M. D. Whitman and W. A. Larned. Sears won two, one in 1883 and the other in 1886. Campbell won his in 1892. Wrenn took his in 1896. Whitman won his in 1900 and Larned won two, one in 1907 and the other in 1910.

This is the eleventh time this trophy has been competed for, and it is the greatest number of years that any one of these challenge cups has remained in play.

Today's contest should be a battle royal, as both of the players appear in top form. They have previously met twice this year, Johnston being returned the winner each time, but these matches were played on hard courts, while today's will be played on turf, at which game Tilden is much stronger than on the hard surface. In the national championship last year Tilden won from Johnston in the fourth round, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3. In 1920 Tilden defeated Johnston in the final round, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5, 6-7, 6-3. In 1919 Johnston defeated Tilden in the final round, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3. In 1918 they did not meet, as Johnston was in war service and Tilden lost to R. L. Murray in the final round, 6-3, 6-1, 7-6. There was no tournament in 1917. In 1916 Tilden lost in the first round to H. A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., 4-6, 6-4, 2-6, 8-6, while Johnston lost to Williams in the final round, 4-6, 6-4, 6-6, 2-6, 1.

Johnston won his way to the final round by defeating Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., yesterday in straight sets, 8-6, 6-2, 6-1. Johnston played the soundest kind of tennis in this match and had his powerful forehand strokes working to perfection, especially in the last two sets. The first set was hard fought and was carried to deuce twice with each player winning his service until the ninth game, when Johnston broke through Richards only to have the latter retaliate in the next game. Richards then won his service, only to see Johnston win the next three games with the loss of only two points, both in the thirteenth game. There was nothing to the second and third sets, Johnston losing only three of the 15 games played and only three of them going to deuce. Johnston's greater accuracy and steadiness is well shown by the fact that he had only 47 errors to 64 by Richards and earned 36 points to only 22 for his opponent. The match by points:

## FIRST SET

Johnston 1 4 0 4 3 2 4 6 3 0 4 4 4-4-8  
Richards 4 2 4 0 5 0 1 4 5 4 0 2 0-35-6

P SA N O DF

Johnston ..... 13 0 15 9 0

Richards ..... 10 1 10 18 2

## SECOND SET

Johnston 1 4 0 6 4 4 4-22-5

Richards 2 4 0 4 0 2 1-17-2

P SA N O DF

Johnston ..... 9 0 9 8 0

Richards ..... 4 1 13 6 0

## THIRD SET

Johnston 4 4 6 1 4 6-29-6

Richards 0 2 4 1 4 2 4-17-1

P SA N O DF

Johnston ..... 14 0 8 3 0

Richards ..... 6 0 7 8 0

Tilden defeated G. L. Patterson, captain of the Australian Davis Cup team, in the other semi-final round match yesterday, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1. It was characteristic Tilden tennis with the champion rather slow in getting started; but winding up with a brilliant display of his very best tennis. Patterson played fully as well as he has ever played in this country; but Tilden again proved that the Australian is not his equal on the tennis court. In the first set they were pretty even, with Patterson being just enough the steadier to give him the margin of victory. In the second set Tilden won because he made fewer errors than his opponent, which was also true in the third set; but in the fourth set Tilden won through earned points more than errors as he had 14 placements and two service aces to only four placements and two service aces for Patterson. Tilden earned 42 points during the match to 33 for Patterson, while he had 70 errors to 80 for his opponent. The match by points:

## FIRST SET

Tilden 4 2 3 1 4 0 1 4 4-25-4

Patterson 2 4 5 4 0 4 1 4 1-29-6

P SA N O DF

Tilden ..... 7 1 4 13 2

Patterson ..... 9 1 9 8 0

## SECOND SET

Tilden 4 2 4 5 3 4 4 2-38-6

Patterson 4 6 2 4 3 4 2 2-38-6

P SA N O DF

Tilden ..... 8 0 11 15 3

Patterson ..... 7 2 17 15 0

## THIRD SET

Tilden 6 2 4 0 4 4 0 4-28-6

Patterson 4 4 1 4 0 2 0 4-21-3

P SA N O DF

Tilden ..... 5 3 9 8 1

Patterson ..... 4 2 8 5 0

## FOURTH SET

Tilden 3 4 4 4 4 4 6-29-6

Patterson 5 1 2 2 0 4-15-1

P SA N O DF

Tilden ..... 14 2 3 4 2

Patterson ..... 4 2 8 5 0



New Clubhouse of the California Yacht Club, Los Angeles, as Seen From Waterside

## U. S. TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

## Semi-Final Round

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Vincent Richards, Yonkers, 8-6, 6-2, 6-1.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated G. L. Patterson, Australia, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

In the semi-finals of the veteran's tournament, Dr. F. B. Hawk of Philadelphia defeated E. H. Hooker of Greenwich, Conn., 6-0, 6-0, and C. N. Glore of Philadelphia defeated A. J. Gore of Washington, D. C., 6-4, 6-1.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
New York ..... 84	53	.613
Pittsburgh ..... 79	60	.568
St. Louis ..... 76	63	.547
Cincinnati ..... 75	64	.539
Chicago ..... 72	65	.525
Brooklyn ..... 68	70	.492
Philadelphia ..... 68	70	.492
Boston ..... 47	59	.363

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 1.

New York 7, Chicago 6.

Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 9.

Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 2.

## GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.

Cincinnati at New York (2 games).

Chicago at Brooklyn (2 games).

Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (2 games).

## BRAVES TAKE LAST OF SERIES

Boston defeated Pittsburgh in the final game of the season between the two clubs, 4 to 1. Marquard was in fine form and received excellent backing, while Glazner's support, while brilliant in spots, faltered at the wrong time. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Boston ..... 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 8 2

Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 8 2

Batteries—Marquard and O'Neill; Glazner and Glazner. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 22m.

## ANOTHER GOES TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The New York Nationals continued their winning streak at Chicago's expense, coming out on top in today's game, 7 to 6. O'Farrell removed with none out in the third inning after the Giants had scored five runs. Stueland, who succeeded him, pitched hitless ball, but the visitors made two more tallies off Cheeves in the seventh. Carron Hill, formerly of Indianapolis, went along finely for New York until the turn of the season. The procession of hits and runs caused his retirement with one out. Scott ended the game by striking out Barber. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York ..... 1 2 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 7 9 1

Chicago ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 6 6 12 3

Batteries—Hill, Scott and Smith; Snyder; Osborne, Stueland, Cheeves and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Hill. Losing pitcher—Osborne. Umpires—McCorck and Hart. Time—1h. 10m.

## H. C. TAYLOR WINS NATIONAL TITLE

Captures First U. S. Trapshooting

ing Champion

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
New York ..... 81	55	.610
St. Louis ..... 86	56	.565
Detroit ..... 75	68	.525
Chicago ..... 71	71	.500
Cleveland ..... 70	71	.497
Washington ..... 62	76	.449
Philadelphia ..... 57	82	.410
Boston ..... 56	84	.400

## RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Louis 7, Boston 1.

Chicago 2, New York 1.

Detroit 8, Philadelphia 2.

Cleveland 6, Washington 5.

## GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.

New York at St. Louis.

Philadelphia at Cleveland.

Washington at Detroit.

## BROWNS FIND PENNOCK EAST

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—St. Louis got to Pennock for five runs in the seventh inning and two more in the eighth, beating Boston 7 to 1. This victory, with New York's defeat at Chicago, brings the Browns to within a half game of the lead. Boston's only run came over in the first half of the seventh on a homer by Harris. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 2-7 12 1

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 5 0

Batteries—Ring, Winters, Weinert and Henline; Soll, Doak, Perlow, North, Sherdell. Losing pitcher—Sherdell. Umpires—Gigliotti and Westervelt. Time—1h. 25m.

## BROOKLYN BEATS REDS IN FINAL

BROOKLYN, Sept. 15.—Cadore kept Cincinnati's hits well scattered, and, with the aid of brilliant support, pitched Brooklyn to a victory in the odd game of the series, 7 to 2. A running catch by T. Griffith, which started a double play, was the fielding feature. Manager Moran and five reserve players were banished from the Red bench by Umpire Sennett. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0-2 3 4

Batteries—Cadeo and Deberry; Keck, Gillee and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Keck. Umpires—Sennett and Klein. Time—1h. 40m.

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
<tbl\_info cols

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## Misses Hooker and Wills Win Doubles

Mrs. Mallory Retains Middle Atlantic States Tennis Title

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16 (Special)—Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, United States women's champion, added another trophy to her long string of triumphs this morning when she retained the Middle States singles championship, defeating Mrs. J. E. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., in the final round at the Philadelphia Cricket Club at St. Martins in two straight sets, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. Jessup, the former Boston player who surprisingly eliminated Miss Helen Wills Berkeley in the semi-final round on Friday could not keep pace with Mrs. Mallory in the final in driving back court work and net attack. The United States women's champion outclassed the former Longwood Cricket Club star, but the gallery appreciated the efforts of Mr. Jessup and gave her a splendid ovation when she had finished. More than \$1000 saw the match. Rallies were long and interesting but invariably Mrs. Jessup drove out or netted after a gallant stand. The point score:

First Set  
Mrs. Mallory ..... 4 5 4 2 4 2 4-27-6  
Mrs. Jessup ..... 2 3 1 0 4 2 1-13-1

P SA N O D.F.  
Mrs. Mallory ..... 6 0 8 1 0  
Mrs. Jessup ..... 4 0 7 13 4

SECOND SET  
Mrs. Mallory ..... 4 4 7 4 4 1-28-5  
Mrs. Jessup ..... 2 0 5 1 4 3-18-1

P SA N O D.F.  
Mrs. Mallory ..... 9 0 7 4 0  
Mrs. Jessup ..... 4 1 6 12 2

Mrs. Mallory and Miss Sigourney went into the final round of doubles by defeating Mrs. G. Chapman and Miss Helen Gilleadean, both of Philadelphia, in a semi-final match played late Friday evening, 6-3, 6-2. In the other semi-final round match, Mrs. Jessup and Miss Thayer eliminated the Boston pair of Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss L. H. Bancroft in three sets, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

Miss Helen Wills, paired with Miss Helen Hooker of New York, easily won the girls' national doubles championship. The East-West pair overwhelmed Miss Louise Goodman and Miss Betsy Hilleary, both of Philadelphia, in two straight sets, 6-0, 6-2. Miss Wills and Miss Hooker so far outclassed their opponents in the first set that the Philadelphia girls made only one point. This is said to be a new record in a national tournament of any kind. The point gained by the defeated pair was a netted ball by Miss Wills in the fifth game. The point score:

First Set  
Misses Wills and Hooker ..... 1 4 4 4 4 4-24-6

Misses Goodman and Hilleary ..... 0 0 0 1 0-1-0

Second Set  
Misses Wills and Hooker ..... 2 4 4 4 7 2 4-31-8

Misses Goodman and Hilleary ..... 4 2 0 0 5 4 1-2-2

WOMEN'S MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round  
Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Mrs. J. E. Jessup, Wilmington, 6-1, 6-1.

DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round  
Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. G. Chapman and Miss Helen Gilleadean, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-2.

Mrs. J. E. Jessup, Wilmington, and Miss Molly Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, 6-2, 4-6.

GIRLS' NATIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round  
Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, and Miss Helen Hooker, New York, defeated Miss Louise Goodman and Miss Betsy Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-2.

## CHICAGO PREPARES FOR BIGGEST SEASON

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Sept. 15—Preparations for one of the biggest seasons in its gridiron history got under way here yesterday at University of Chicago. More than 50 varsity candidates reported to Prof. A. A. Stagg, who begins his thirty-first year at the Maroon institution. Players averaged 170 pounds with two men passing the 200-pound mark.

Eleven letter men were numbered among the first practice squads, with only two important absences. They were the Thomas brothers, J. W. '24, and H. L. '25, full and halfback and word was received they will report Monday.

Punting, forward passing from formation, kicking the field goal from formation at the five-yard line, according to the new rule, for the point after touchdown, and lectures formed the program. The day's workout revealed the fact that several men had not put themselves in the top of the condit. m. as the weight sheet exhibited the loss of three to five pounds by a number of candidates during the day.

Carpenters are busy building an addition to the north end of the permanent seats of the east stand, in preparation for the record crowds expected this season. The excellent showing made by the Maroons last year, and anticipation of the inter-sectional games with Princeton University and Georgia Institute of Technology at Stagg Field, has stirred a great deal of public interest.

Lettermen who reported are Capt. H. W. Lewis '23, left tackle; W. L. Zorn '23, fullback; E. O. Strohmeier '23, and Campbell Dickson '24, ends; R. W. King '24, the 230-pound center; W. A. Dawson '23, center; J. M. Poynt '24, star halfback; H. W. Proudfoot '23, guard; L. L. McMaster '23, quarterback; H. A. Fletcher '24, tackle, and R. N. Hermes '23, fullback.

SARAZEN TO PLAY AT MARLBORO  
Eugene Sarazen, United States open and professional golf champion, is to play an exhibition golf match on the new links of the Marlboro Country Club, Wednesday, Sept. 20. Thirty-six holes will be played, 18 in the morning and 18 in the afternoon. John Cowan of the Oakley Country Club will be one of the other players, while efforts are being made to secure Francis Ouimet and J. P. Guilford as the two amateurs to take part.

## Johnson Advocates a New Zone System

Chicago, Sept. 16

HOME runs records would be made more difficult under an outside zoning system being proposed by President B. B. Johnson of the American League for submission to the club owners this winter. Only those drives in the centerfield zone would count as home runs, under Johnson's plan, and the parks with short right field fences would no longer be marks for the sluggers.

Lines would be placed several hundred feet inside the right and left field foul lines, and balls within those zones would count only as two or three batters.

The Polo Grounds, New York, both Philadelphia ball parks, the St. Louis park, the Cleveland Field and the Chicago "Cubs" Field are among the parks which would be most affected.

The rules now specify 25 feet as the distance from home plate to the fence, and all the park fences exceed that figure, but in the opinion of President Johnson and some club owners that distance is considered far too short, as home runs have become common.

First Set  
Mrs. Mallory ..... 4 5 4 2 4 4-27-6  
Mrs. Jessup ..... 2 3 1 0 4 2 1-13-1

P SA N O D.F.  
Mrs. Mallory ..... 6 0 8 1 0  
Mrs. Jessup ..... 4 0 7 13 4

SECOND SET  
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Mrs. Jessup ..... 2 0 5 1 4 3-18-1

P SA N O D.F.  
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Mrs. Jessup ..... 4 1 6 12 2

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MORNING  
Out ..... 4 3 3 4 5 5 3 4-35  
In ..... 3 4 5 4 5 4 6 3-37-4

AFTERNOON  
Out ..... 6 6 4 7 5 5 3 4-45  
In ..... 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 6-33 33

The great feat of the tourney was the double registering of 75 by Patrick O'Hara yesterday, after he had taken 80 the first round and 87 in the afternoon. Patrick Doyle's 73 yesterday morning was low for the tourney. O'Hara's remarkable rounds follow:

MORNING  
Out ..... 4 4 6 3 5 3 5 3-38  
In ..... 3 4 4 4 3 3 6 3-37-4

AFTERNOON  
Out ..... 6 6 4 7 5 5 3 4-45  
In ..... 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 6-33 33

National open champion Eugene Sarazen found Lida a bit more of a test than Skokie and touched 84 twice in his four circuits. W. I. Hunter, former British amateur champion, led the amateur contingent. The finishers' cards:

M. J. O'Loughlin, Plainfield 152 74 82 209

J. J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge 157 77 78 121

T. Harmon, Hudson River 157 77 79 131

G. Gallett, Pt. Washington 158 77 79 131

J. M. Barnes ..... 154 75 82 215

Patrick Doyle, St. Louis 151 75 82 217

Charles Luhr, unattached 163 78 77 221

Eugene Sarazen, Highland 159 84 77 220

Joseph Sylvester, St. Albans 158 83 82 223

Thomas Kerrigan, Swaney 158 83 82 223

John Dowling, Engineers ..... 161 78 77 223

John Donaldson, Fenimore 162 83 77 224

I. Mackie, Canoe Brook ..... 160 80 80 224

W. H. Marlow and Flinn ..... 157 81 87 225

Robert Crickshank, Shawmaxon ..... 161 82 82 225

J. H. Goss, W. H. Marlow ..... 162 82 82 225

J. M. Barnes ..... 163 75 82 225

John Golden, Tuxedo ..... 165 76 82 227

John Forrester, Hollywood ..... 167 81 79 227

John Goss, St. Albans ..... 168 85 84 227

Joseph Mitchell, Montclair ..... 178 79 85 228

Tommy Boyce, Fox Hills ..... 164 80 82 228

Albert Clark, Millford ..... 163 85 85 228

John Pirie, Woodmere ..... 165 82 82 228

J. R. Langlands, Weequahic ..... 164 85 85 229

Louis Costello, Millburn ..... 164 82 82 229

F. C. Canusa, West Point ..... 161 84 90 330

J. Law, Cherry Valley ..... 159 83 92 330

Arthur Reid, Argyle ..... 160 87 87 336

Samuel Gross, Sprain ..... 165 87 87 336

Dan Mackie, Century ..... 160 84 92 336

Hugh Clancy, Warwick ..... 174 78 84 337

W. Robinson, Phil. Cricket ..... 167 84 87 338

Charles McAllister, Lido ..... 167 85 87 341

John Beckett, Younktah ..... 179 81 91 342

Richard Haight, Lido ..... 172 84 87 343

Eugene McCarthy, Bluff Pt. 174 86 88 344

\*Amateur.

ALL-IRELAND WINS SPECIAL POLO GAME

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—All-Ireland defeated a Bryn Mawr team in a special polo match held here today, 9 goals to 8. Maj. A. A. Trench and Capt. F. A. Gill were the stars of the match. The summary:

ALL-IRELAND BRYN MAWR

No. 1—W. L. A. Goulding, J. W. Converse

No. 2—G. V. S. Douglas, A. M. Colline

No. 3—J. A. B. Trench, E. L. Stokes

Back—F. A. Gill, P. McFadden, A. L. Smith

Score—All-Ireland 9, Bryn Mawr 8.

Goals—Trench 4, Gill 2, Goulding 2, Douglas 2, McFadden 1.

Stokes 2, McFadden for Bryn Mawr.

Referee—Raymond Belmont. Timer and score—W. H. Rocap. Time—Eight 7/4 m. chukkers.

AMATEUR GOLFERS BEAT PROS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—F. D. Oulmet, formerly United States open and amateur golf champion, and M. R. Marston, Pennsylvania amateur champion, defeated Alexander Herd and J. H. Taylor, British professionals, in a 36-hole exhibition match over the Merion Cricket Club course today, 2 and 1. The last hole was played out and won by the Americans.

## Mayflower Designer Goes to Halifax, N.S.

Committee Awaits His Meeting With Trustees Before Acting

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16—The American Fishermen's Race Committee will take no action on the ruling of the Canadian Cup trustees barring the schooner Mayflower from competition for the trophy until W. S. Burgess, designer of the Gloucester fishing schooner, has appeared before the trustees in Halifax, N. S., and presented the case for his schooner. This decision was announced late tonight by W. J. McLinnis, chairman of the American committee.

Chairman McLinnis made his announcement following a lengthy meeting of the American Race Committee. Designer Burgess was called before the meeting and questioned as to the rights which would be most affected.

The rules now specify 25 feet as the distance from home plate to the fence, and all the park fences exceed that figure, but in the opinion of President Johnson and some club owners that distance is considered far too short, as home runs have become common.

Chairman McLinnis made his an-

## TWENTY-FOUR MEN REPORT AT TUFTS

Captain Russo Expects His Team to Win Every Game

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 16—Twenty-four candidates for the Tufts College football team have been out-

fitted with uniforms, Manager A. W. Nichols announced yesterday afternoon, and will form the nucleus around which Coach E. L. Casey will try to build his team. The men are: Capt. Frank Russo, William Baker, and Paul Bernstein, centers; Nathan Share, Earle Thompson, Harvey Rice, and Albert Millan, guards; W. T. White and Barrett, tackles; Albert Pickard, Philip Gallivan, Norman Reed, Armond Chandonnet, William Higgins, and Edward Cook, ends; A. Cohan, Samuel Freeman, Van French, Carl Etelman, Ralph Green, James Hughes, John Wilson, William Tucker, and Arthur Kattarri, backs.

Practice yesterday consisted of conditioning exercises and the rudimentary lessons of the gridiron game. Coach Casey and his assistant appear to be in earnest about fulfilling, for they devoted an hour to handling the ball.

Captain Russo and Barrett were kick-

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## CONFICTING MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

Many Issues Are Under Pressure and the Closing Is Heavy

Persistent offerings by professional interests caused the bull faction to abandon its initial efforts to force up prices with the result that the wave of heaviness spread over the list in today's brief New York stock market session.

Bear traders apparently worked on the theory that certain specialties had been pushed up to too prominent a place to the exclusion of recognized leaders and that these stocks had over discounted the expected benefits from the improvement in the industrial situation.

Several stocks, however, successfully swam against the downward current, New York Air Brake, Postum Cereal and Air Reduction advancing 1 to 3 points to new high records, while Pan-American and Mexican Petroleum issues showed gains of 1 to 2 1/2.

The closing was heavy. Sales approached 425,000 shares.

Continued irregularity took place in bond dealings, speculative railroad mortgages and some industrial bonds moving to higher ground while French municipal issues and New York Tracts were under pressure.

Gains of substantial fractions were made by St. Paul Convertible 4 1/2, Frisco Adjustment 6s and Norfolk and Western Convertible 6s. American Water Works 5s were pushed up 2 1/2 points and moderate gains were recorded by Invincible Oil 8s, Cuba Cane Sugar 8s and American Smelting 8s, while General Electric 5s were reactionary. Profit-taking caused recessions in Brooklyn Rapid Transit 7s and 7s certificates and Interborough Rapid Transit 5s.

Belgian 8s, Bordeaux 6s and Lyons 6s resumed their downward course, but Mexican 5s showed slight improvement. Liberty issues held steady.

## CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:				
Sent.	1.01%	1.02%	1.01%	1.01%
Dec.	1.01%	1.02%	1.01%	1.01%
May	1.07%	1.07%	1.06%	1.06%
Corn:				
Sept.	.62%	.62%	.62	.62%
Dec.	.57%	.57%	.57	.57%
Oats:				
Sept.	.37%	.37%	.37%	.37%
Dec.	.35%	.35%	.35%	.35%
May	.38%	.38%	.37%	.38%
Lard:				
Sept.	10.50	10.50	10.47	10.47
Oct.	10.50	10.50	10.45	10.45
Dec.	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
Jan.	9.00b	..	..	..

## COMMODITY PRICES

	Open	High	Low	Close
NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (Special)—Fol-				
lowing are the day's cash prices for staple				
commercial products:				
Sept. 16, Aug. 16, 1917.				
Wheat, 1 spring. 1.22. 1.41. 1.73%				
Wheat, No. 2 red. 1.13%. 1.16%. 1.43%				
Corn, No. 2 yellow. 82%. 75%				
Oats, No. 2 white. 41. 42. 40.04%				
Col. Lard. 6.75. 7.00. 5.29				
Crucible. 9.5%. 9.5%. 9.5%				
Crucible rts. 3%. 3%. 3%				
Cube. Cane. 14%. 14%. 14%				
Sugar, gran. 6.25. 7.00. 6.00%				
Iron, No. 2 Phil. 31.61. 29.00. 20.34				
Cotton, Milled Uplands. 21.00. 20.95. 18.60				
Steel billets, Pitts. 40.00. 35.00. 29.00				
Print cloths. 6.65%. 6.65%. 6.65%				
Zinc. 6.85. 6.50. 4.55				

## MORE GERMAN BILLS OUT

BERLIN, Sept. 16—German Treasury bills, comprising the floating debt, on Sept. 10 amounted to \$11,740,000,000 marks, compared with \$11,740,000,000 marks at the end of August, and 302,000,000 marks at the end of August, 1921, showing an increase since April 1, 1922, of 69,740,000,000 marks. Of the latter amount, 39,980,000,000 marks were spent to obtain foreign money to meet reparations payments. Representatives from large farmers told the chancellor that the bread grain harvest will be under two-thirds of last year's crop.

## OREGON IS PROSPERING

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16—On the 1300th day of the month, the amount of work at work is greater than before the strike, said President Sprout, returning from a tour of the road. Business activity in Oregon is greater than at any time since the height of the war period, he said.

## NEW PHILADELPHIA BONDS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16—The city of Philadelphia has decided to sell, at noon on Oct. 11, \$12,000,000 of 4 per cent, 30-year registered and coupon bonds. This amount is part of the \$33,000,000 loan authorized by a vote of the people in November, 1921, for general municipal purposes.

## ONTARIO TO SELL BONDS

TORONTO, Sept. 16—P. Smith, treasurer of Ontario Province, will receive bids until noon Sept. 19 for \$10,000,000 5 per cent 20-year gold bonds. A certified check for \$100,000 is required.

## STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16—The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company for seven months ended Aug. 1, 1922, reports net sales of \$24,024,197 and net earnings of \$4,571,102.

## GERMANY'S DEBT INCREASED

BERLIN, Sept. 16—Germany's floating debt increased during the first 10 days of September by 10,345,000,000 marks to \$41,676,000,000.

## LABOR BANK IN NEW YORK

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16—Extension of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-Operative Bank to New York is announced. The new institution will be in operation before Jan. 1.

Indiana Pipe Line Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Central Petroleum Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of \$2.50 a share on the preferred stock payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 25.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

## Closing Prices

Last

Open High Low Sept. 15 Sept. 15

Adams Exch. 714 714 705 705 705

Air Reduction. 50 50 50 50 50

Alcoa. 100 100 100 100 100

Alaska Juneau. 14 14 14 14 14

Allied Chem. 44 44 44 44 44

Allis Chalm. 58 58 58 58 58

Am Ag Chem. 39 39 39 40 40

Am Ag Ch pf. 714 714 714 714 714

Am Bt Note pi. 524 524 524 524 524

Am Beet Sug. 465 465 465 465 465

Am Bt pf. 100 100 100 100 100

Am Can. 124 124 124 124 124

Am Car F. 150 150 150 150 150

Am Car F. 124 124 124 124 124

Am Chilic. 86 86 86 86 86

Am Cot Oil. 296 296 296 296 296

Am Cot Oil. pf. 58 58 58 58 58

Am Ice. 117 117 117 117 117

Am Int. Corp. 365 365 365 365 365

Am Int. Corp. 120 120 120 120 120

Am

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DEVELOPMENTS  
OF WEEK HELP  
BULL MOVEMENTIroning Out of Labor Troubles  
Favorable Factors in the  
Stock Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (Special)—Seemingly those favoring higher prices for stocks had plenty of material on which to base their operations. Over the week-end there was another important announcement. There have been several such recently.

Reference is made specially to the acceptance by the representatives of the anthracite miners of terms for a settlement of their strike. Of course, it had been expected for some days, but still an actuality in such matters has come to be greatly preferred to an expectation. The mining and shipment of anthracite coal were begun promptly and have gone forward as rapidly as possible under the circumstances.

Authorities say that because of the condition of the properties and the fact that many men had sought employment elsewhere and in other lines, some little time will be required to bring production back to normal. While the stock market in general and the securities of the anthracite coal-carrying roads in particular, did not go forward rapidly on the settlement of the anthracite strike, it would be idle to maintain that it did not exert a helpful influence.

## Settlement Terms

The Street did not know just what to make of the announcement that the policy committee of 90 of the shopcrafts' unions had voted to accept a plan of settlement of their strike that had been offered by representatives of more than 50 railroads. The official statement regarding the settlement made it clear that Mr. Jewell and the committee had decided to withdraw from their demand for nothing but a national settlement, and also specified that the men were going back at the reduced wages that went into effect on July 1, last, and which was one of the reasons why the men went out.

These two features of the settlement plan appeared to constitute a distinct victory for the railroads. Prominent executives whose lines are not parties to the agreement say they are uncertain how it will work out for the roads that have accepted it. They are still more puzzled as to how it can be applied on the lines whose shop forces have been recruited well toward normal.

However these and other considerations may develop, it may be stated that railroad officials generally believe that the settlement with the 50 or more roads will prove helpful to the carriers as a whole. To a degree it is well to have any strike come to an end, although the terms may not be all that might be desired by either side. As a matter of fact, apparently more has been accomplished toward a general readjustment of labor conditions on the railroads by the settlement agreement of the 50 lines than in the coal industry by the terms on which the bituminous and anthracite miners returned to work.

## Railroad Traffic

Traffic conditions on the railroads have been further upset by the embargoes against many commodities which several large systems have put into effect. Already normal conditions had been disturbed by the priority orders of the Government in favor of the transportation of coal. As the week closes, although they have had only a short time to observe and consider, railway executives believe that the latest developments in the shopmen's strike will help to overcome the adverse effects of the priority orders and embargoes.

At the most the railroads have more traffic offered them than they can handle promptly and profitably. These abnormal conditions are certain to have an unfavorable effect on both gross and net earnings. To an extent this will be overcome by the volume.

Substantial foundation for the optimistic attitude of many toward the stock market may be found also in statistics made public by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in which it was estimated that this year's important crops will be worth \$1,250,000,000 more than for last year. If these and other agricultural products can be moved on time, the farmers and all with whom they deal should truly prosper.

## Foreign Situation

Developments in Europe have been unfavorable in the main. The rapid progress made by Turkish troops on their way to Constantinople, and the complete surrender of the Greeks at Smyrna was regarded by the Allies as a distinct menace to the peace of that section of Europe. The advices yesterday were particularly disturbing. That situation helped to bring about a rather sharp reaction in several important European currencies, and to cause the Allied powers to hurry troops to the Turkish capital.

The higher rates for money at this center were not surprising. Government withdrawals from New York institutions totaled more than \$5,000,000. Income and profits taxes for the country as a whole, payable yesterday, were estimated at nearly \$300,000,000. The Government offered \$200,000,000 new treasury certificates and there were also the customary mid-month interest and dividend disbursements.

So carefully had preparations been arranged for the latter that call money loaned all day at 4½ per cent was in good supply. The entire absence of a flurry proves conclusively the general ease of monetary conditions in this country in spite of the increased activity in many directions. The stock market, and even foreign exchange, disregarded the seemingly serious situation in Smyrna.

## CRUCIBLE STEEL

The Crucible Steel Company is preparing to resume operations at its Midland plant.

## New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, September 16, 1922

New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, September 16, 1922											
High		Low		Company		Sales		Last Change		New	
Year	Div.	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1922	Div.	High	Low	Company	Sales	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
8/13	48	— Adams Express	2400	80½	76½	76½	—	50½	47½	50½	+3½
23	10½	— Advance Rumely	600	21	21	21	—	23½	21½	23½	+1½
8/14	4	— Air Reduction	700	60½	56	56	—	59½	52½	59½	+2½
9/1	11½	— Ajax Rubber	1320	15½	13½	13½	+ ½	44½	22	44½	+2½
9/1	5½	— Alaska Gold Mines	2600	15½	15½	15½	+ ½	89½	76½	89½	+2½
11/5	11½	— Allied Chemical	3000	80	80	80	+ ½	115	70	115	+ ½
11/5	5½	— Allied Chem pf.	1200	103½	101½	103½	+ ½	115½	115	115	+ ½
5/9	37½	— Allis Chalmers	600	59½	57½	57½	+ ½	214	114	214	+ ½
10/3	8½	— Allis Chalmers pf.	1200	103½	101½	103½	+ ½	107	75½	107	+ ½
4/2	29½	— Am Ag Chemical	3600	40½	39½	39½	+ ½	276	174	276	+ ½
7/2	25½	— Am Ag Chem pf.	800	72½	71½	71½	+ ½	61	37	61	+ ½
5/1	31½	— Am Bank Note	100	72	72	72	—	27½	75	10	+ ½
4/3	31½	— Am Bank Note pf.	100	52½	52½	52½	+ ½	103	76½	103	+ ½
4/9	31½	— Am Can Co	100	47	45½	45½	+ ½	19½	11½	19½	+ ½
4/9	31½	— Am Bosch Magneto	1000	45½	43½	43½	+ ½	26½	12½	26½	+ ½
8/8	5½	— Am Brake Shoe	9000	88	84	84	+ ½	72½	55½	72½	+ ½
11/2	8½	— Am Brake Shoe pf.	1000	112	110	112	+ ½	112	100	112	+ ½
6/3	6½	— Am Can	1200	63½	61½	61½	+ ½	70½	45½	70½	+ ½
10/6	9½	— Am Can pf.	100	10½	10½	10½	+ ½	95½	70	100	+ ½
11/3	12	— Am Car & Fdy.	1700	19½	18½	18½	+ ½	100	12½	100	+ ½
11/3	7	— Am Car & Fdy pf.	600	12½	12½	12½	+ ½	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
11/3	7	— Am Carb. & Fdy	500	9½	8½	8½	+ ½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
10/16	9½	— Am Carb. & Fdy pf.	500	30	29½	29½	+ ½	108	70½	108	+ ½
6/7	32½	— Am Cotton Oil pf.	200	55	54½	54½	+ ½	100	70½	100	+ ½
11/5	12½	— Am Express	1000	14½	14½	14½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/5	12	— Am Hide & Leather	1400	14½	14½	14½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
7/4	5½	— Am H & L pf.	1300	74½	73½	73½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
12/2	7½	— Am Ice	600	12½	11½	11½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/5	7	— Am Ice pf.	700	93½	92½	92½	+ ½	80½	70½	80½	+ ½
11/5	3½	— Am International	9000	36½	34½	34½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
10/18	9½	— Am International pf.	1500	13½	12½	12½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
4/9	20½	— Am Linseed	2000	12½	11½	11½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
12/7	6½	— Am Linseed pf.	2000	59½	56½	56½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
12/7	6½	— Am Locomotive	16000	12½	12½	12½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
12/11	12	— Am Locomotive pf.	5000	12½	12½	12½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
12/2	7½	— Am Metals	8000	5½	4½	4½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/3	10½	— Am Metals pf.	4000	11½	11½	11½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
12/8	4½	— Am Radiator	4000	12½	11½	11½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	2½	— Am Razor	2200	21½	20½	20½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	5½	— Am Ship & Boats	3200	65½	63½	63½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	6½	— Am Smelting	1000	20½	19½	19½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	6½	— Am Smelting pf.	1000	20½	19½	19½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	6½	— Am Steel Fdy	6600	40½	42½	42½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	6½	— Am Steel Fdy pf.	4000	108	106	106	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	5½	— Am Sugar	5800	84	82½	82½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	8	— Am Sugar pf.	900	10½	10½	10½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	5	— Am Tel & Cable	600	61	61	61	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	4½	— Am Tel & Tel.	3000	12½	12½	12½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	4½	— Am Tele & Tel. pf.	4000	34½	34½	34½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	4½	— Am Tele & Tel. pf.	2000	12½	12½	12½	+ ½	100	100	100	+ ½
11/1	4½	— Am Tele & Tel. pf.	2000	12½	12½	12½					

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## GOVERNMENT IS PROVIDING FOR RELEASING WOOL

Scoured Content Basis Provisions of Bill Complicate Situation—Release Plan Announced

Not the least of the complaints which have been made against the wool schedule of the permanent tariff bill, the passage of which is now imminent, has come from the local wool trade in reference to the administrative feature of the bill. Under the proposed new law the Secretary of the United States Treasury is empowered to make regulations governing the administration of the act but because of the nature of the basis upon which the wool rates are placed, namely, the scoured content basis, it has been a subject of much speculation as to how the Government could administer such a bill with absolute impartiality and at the same time with reasonable expedition, so that there should be a minimum of delay to the wool manufacturing industry of the country, as well as of expense to the Government in the administration of the law.

## Difficult Figuring

Fixing the wool tariff rate on the scoured content basis means that the shrinkage of each lot of wool imported must be figured, that is, the proportion of grease and dirt in every lot of unscoured wool, except wool for carpet purposes, which is free of duty, must be determined, so that the scoured content of the wool may be ascertained. For example, the shrinkage of a considerable proportion of the fine Australian fleece wools which were imported to the United States under the Payne-Aldrich Tariff approximated 50 per cent. Assuming, then, that a lot of such wool shrinking 50 per cent were imported under the proposed permanent tariff, the duty on 100 pounds of greasy wool at the proposed rate of 31 cents a pound, scoured content, would be 50 cents, 31 cents, or \$1.50, since there would be 50 pounds of scoured wool derived from each 100 pounds.

The wool importer hires a man to go abroad and buy his wool for him, or engages a broker already located in the foreign market, who is familiar with the wools he wishes to buy and who can estimate the shrinkage by examination, within 1 or 2 per cent. This buyer, obviously, must be a man of experience and able to command a larger salary than the Government pays its examiners. But his judgment in estimating wool shrinkage, and it is purely a matter of judgment because there are no set standards, as with cotton, for instance—is by no means infallible nor does the buyer's employer suppose that it will be. The Government, however, is bound to assess duties against various importations of wool with strict impartiality and with full protection for the Government's interests. Therefore, the question naturally arises, will the Government find it necessary to scour a considerable proportion of each lot of wool imported, in order to get an impartial test of its shrinkage. This process would involve great expense, endless delay, and would be immensely impracticable so far as many lots of wool, especially those suited for the manufacture of worsted cloths, are concerned. In fact this plan was found very burdensome by the French during the World War, the only time it has ever been tried.

Hence, there was considerable interest on the part of the wool merchants and manufacturers in the outcome of a conference held at the Customs House in Boston yesterday, between Treasury Department officials and wool manufacturers and merchants, the purpose of which was to determine the actual method of the Government in releasing wool immediately upon the passage of the tariff bill.

## Wool Awaits Release

According to the latest Government figures, as of July 31, there were 101,000,000 pounds of wool in bond suitable for clothing purposes, fully 50 per cent of which is estimated to belong to manufacturers, who have been waiting with what patience they could muster for the final passage of the permanent tariff bill, promised and predicted several months ago. Meantime, they have been obliged to withdraw some of this wool from bond at what is considered by wool men the practically prohibitive rates in the Emergency Tariff Act, namely, at 30 cents a pound in the grease for skirted Australian wools, for a merino or fine wool shrinking 50 per cent, would mean a clean or scoured content basis of 60 cents a pound, compared with 31 cents a pound, scoured content, in the proposed bill, which latter rate, by the way, averages about 55 per cent higher than the rate under the Payne-Aldrich Act for similar wools, which rate was characterized by President Taft as "Indefensible." Naturally, the manufacturers are anxious to get their wools released, or a considerable proportion of them, as quickly as possible, especially in view of the limited stocks of free wool available in the open market.

## Terms of Release

After a thorough discussion of the problem, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Edward Clifford, who presided at the wool conference yesterday, announced that the Government would allow the manufacturers to withdraw 90 per cent of the various lots of wool they might wish to get quickly, upon their affidavit as to shrinkage, the Government retaining 10 per cent as the basis of a readjustment in duties, should there arise a difference of opinion between the importer and the appraiser. It is possible that regulations may be issued later whereby, in specific cases, where no difference of opinion exists between the importer and the appraiser, 100 per cent of the lot may be released. No special bond will be required, as at first supposed might be the case, the usual bond being given, in an amount

equal to double the prospective duties. It is understood that when these temporary regulations have been promulgated in all the ports, which is expected soon, importers may file applications for the withdrawal of wool, to become effective when the law goes into effect.

Colonel Clifford, at the close of the conference, said that the Government recognized the difficulties of the situation and purposed to be of whatever assistance it might consistent with maintaining the rights of the Government under the law, to the wool trade of the country and, in fact, to industry in general.

## IRREGULARITY IN LONDON WOOL PRICE

LONDON, Sept. 16.—At the wool auction sales yesterday 12,000 bales were offered. Prices closed irregular, with good merinos from 5 to 10 per cent dearer. Faults were unchanged. Good crossbreds, especially scoured, were from 7½ to 10 per cent higher. Choice inferiors were 5 per cent lower. Cape Puntas were par and 5 per cent dearer.

The home trade was the best buyer, followed by the continent.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Outside com'lpaper	4½@4½	4½@4½
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com'lns	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. lns	5@5½	5½
Today		
Yesterday		
Bar silver in New York	69½c	69c
Bar silver in London	25½d	35½d
Mexican dollars	63½c	52½c
Bar gold in London	93½d	93½d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1-32	%
Domestic bar silver	99½c	99c

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

P.C.	P.C.
New York	4
St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½
Cleveland	4½
Richmond	4½
Atlanta	4½
Amsterdam	4
Athens	6½
Berlin	7
Bombay	4
Bucharest	4½
Calcutta	4
Christiania	5
Copenhagen	5
Helsingfors	9
Lisbon	7
London	5
Paris	5
Rome	5½
Sofia	6½
Stockholm	4½
Swiss Bank	3½
Tokyo	8
Vienna	7
Warsaw	7

## Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery, Banks—	
60½@60 days	3@3½
30½@60 days	3@3½
Under 30 days	3@3½
Less Known Banks—	
60½@60 days	3½@3½
30½@60 days	3½@3½
Under 30 days	3½@3½
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60½@60 days	3½@3½
30½@60 days	3½@3½
Under 30 days	3½@3½

## Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$7,000,000	\$91,000,000
Year ago today	49,054,981	
Balances	29,000,000	99,000,000
Year ago today	15,386,588	
Exchs. for week	334,000,000	
Year ago week	123,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	28,474,904	93,000,000

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Previous	Last
Sterling—	4.42%	4.42%	4.8648
Cables	4.42%	4.42%	4.8648
Francs	.0753	.0759	.190
Guilders	.3871	.3885	.402
Marks	.0006%	.0006%	.238
Lire	.0420%	.0423	.193
Swiss francs	.1872	.1864	.193
Italian francs	.1516	.1510	.193
Kronen (Aust.)	.00014	.00024	.202
Sweden	.2642	.2635	.268
Denmark	.2121	.2110	.268
Norway	.1678	.1655	.268
Greece	.0232	.0262	.193
Argentina	.8064	.8024	.9648
Russia	.00025	.00025	.5148
Poland	.0143	.0147	.2380
Bulgaria	.0125	.0125	.2036
Jugoslavia	.0725	.0725	.2030
Finland	.0218	.0217	.1830
Tschechoslovakia	.0329	.0335	.2024
Rumania	.0061	.0066	.1930
Portugal	.5525	.55	.1038
Turkey	.64	.64	.440
Shanghai	.7675	.7725	.1032
Hong Kong	.5725	.577	.7800
Bombay	.2875	.2875	.4866
Calcutta	.4625	.4624	.4936
Brazil	.1255	.1255	.3625
Uruguay	.78725	.7825	.10342
Chile	.14	.1420	.3650
Calcutta	.288	.289	...
1913 average	32.44	cents per rupee.	

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair, cooler tonight and Sunday; moderate to fresh north and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler; fresh north and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; except rain tonight on the eastern Maine coast; cooler, with frost in interior; fresh north and northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for Week

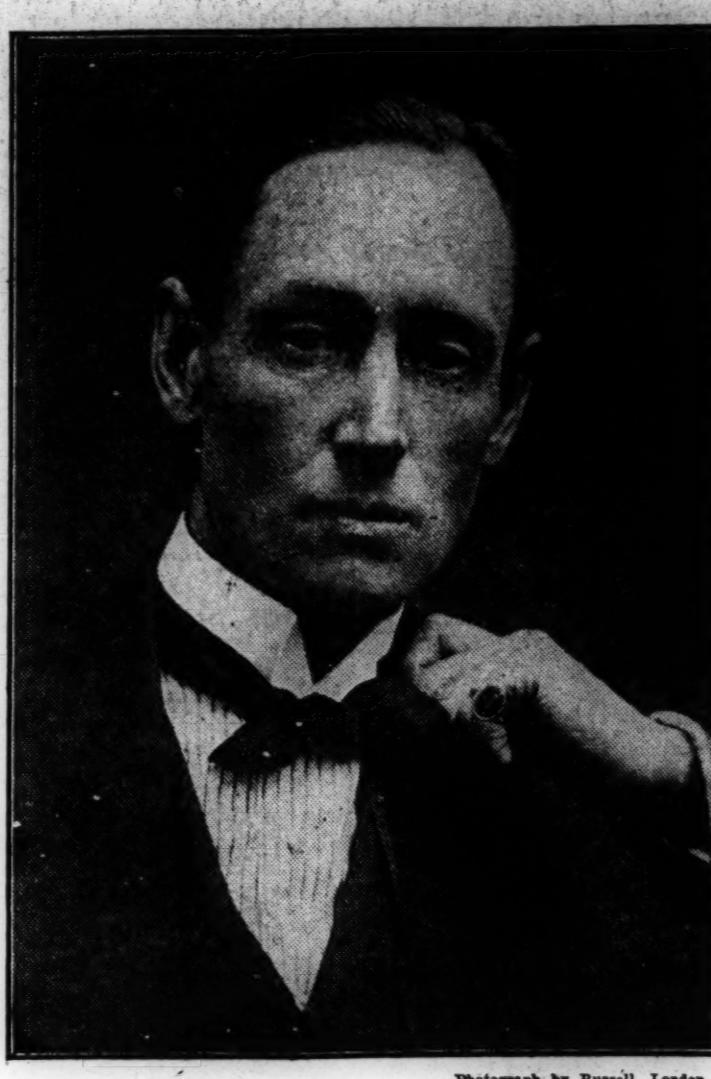
Generally fair and cool with frost probable in North Atlantic states and elevated regions of Middle Atlantic states.

## Official Temperatures

8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian	
Albany	60
Atlantic City	72
Boston	62
Baltimore	58
Baltimore	44
Baltimore	78
Chicago	64
Denver	50
Des Moines	56
Eastport	52
Galveston	74
Hatteras	78
Helena	50
Jacksonville	80
Washington	68

## LONDON MONEY RATES

London, Sept. 16—Money 1½% per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2½@2½ per cent; three months' bills 2½ per cent.



Photograph by Russell, London

Sir Kenneth S. Anderson, Bart., K. C. M. G.

## ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE BALKANS STILL UNSETTLED

## RUMANIAN EXCHANGE LOWER—BULGARIA'S CROPS GAIN—JUGOSLAVIA IMPROVES

Business conditions are still unsettled in Rumania, according to cables received by the United States Department of Commerce from the Government's trade commissioner at Bucharest, and there has been a steady decline in leu exchange.

Crop conditions are not as satisfactory as former reports indicated. The revenues of state railroads have increased.

## RUMANIAN MONEY PROBLEM

Interest continues to center around the proposed funding of Rumania's foreign debt. The law authorizing the exchange of Rumanian external short-term treasury notes, for long-term bonds and the conclusion of a loan for £2,500,000 for insuring the payment of interest for the first few years after consolidation omitted all reference to dollars as a currency in which the new loan—or parts of it—might be issued.

To remedy this defect a "Decree Law" was promulgated in the Monitorial Official of July 26, authorizing the issue of part of the new loan in dollars, but any modifications of a law enacted by Parliament must be sanctioned by Parliament, and this sanction can not be obtained until Parliament meets again in November, unless a special session is called.



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## The Glastonbury Festival, an Example of Opera by the People

By HERBERT ANTCLIFFE

Glastonbury, England, Sept. 1  
ONE of the strongest features of the Glastonbury Summer School and Festival of Opera and Music Drama is its slow progress. Probably a few years hence it will blossom quickly, but at present it is testing ideas and methods and developing them on the lines which seem likely to be most beneficial to native art, and incidentally it is slowly building up a repertory for itself and any successors it may have. Starting with the one idea of presenting the series of music dramas which Rutland Boughton, its director and originator, was writing on Reginald Buckley's poem, "King Arthur," it has already developed into something more. It draws to itself artists and scholars of the highest standing, and has also been the means of introducing to the opera stage several of the most brilliant of the younger singers of today. In previous years the programs both of study and performance have been of a mixed character, with new works by Boughton and other British composers, works by Purcell, Blow, Gluck, Mozart, and plays such as "Everyman," Shirley's "Cupid and Death," with modern ones from the Dublin Abbey Theater and other modern repertoires.

This year a new plan has been introduced by making the subject of Greek drama, which it is hoped will be succeeded next year by that of Celtic music. The curriculum of the school has been carried out by leading authorities on this and allied subjects, including Prof. Gilbert Murray, many of whose translations have formed texts, Prof. Gilbert Norwood, R. W. Livingstone, F. W. Cornford, and George Bernard Shaw. The festival, on the other hand, has been entirely musical, including, of course, in that term ballet as well as opera, and vocal and instrumental music in smaller forms. This has not excluded Greek drama, however, for the central item of the programs has been a setting by Mr. Boughton of Professor Murray's translation of Euripides' "Alcestis," while "The Trachinie" of Sophocles, with special music, the ballet from Gluck's "Orpheus," Bantock's "Sappho" Prelude and songs and Elgar's part songs for male voices from "The Greek Anthology" have formed important items in the miscellaneous programs. Blow's mask, "Venus and Adonis," and a few songs and dances have been the only items outside this scheme.

All this may sound very ordinary to the follower of modern methods and musical study; and so it might be were the circumstances of an ordinary nature. But they are very far, geographically or otherwise, from being so. There is no need to repeat

disengaged principals, some students at the school, and some villagers who have caught the glow of enthusiasm; scenes made up partly of simple designs and partly of the dresses and gestures of the artists. Occasionally a string quartet and flute form the "orchestra," but more often the piano alone has to fulfill all functions in this respect. Yet besides Boughton himself the pianist and musical directors include Granville Bantock, Julius Harrison, York Bowen, Edgar Bainton and other composers and executives of high standing.

Equally, some of the singers and dancers stand high, for while this year Astra Desmond, Arthur Jordan, Stewart Wilson and Clive Carey, a quartet drawn from the ranks of the ablest native singers of today, and Penelope Spencer, a leading dancer, are taking part, in previous years Frank Mullings, Frederick Austin and other well-known opera singers, and Margaret Morris, the famous ballet leader and teacher, have taken their part.

## A Miniature Theater

Imagine, then, a miniature theater which has no stage, but only a narrow platform, approached by the artists through the auditorium; a chorus consisting of from eight to five-and-twenty singers, some of them momentarily

repairing stage properties would soon feel out of his element in this democratic circle. From director to chorus singer or mute "walkers-on" everybody co-operates in detail with whoever else requires assistance. And in this respect the festival has a tower of strength in Christina Walshe (Mrs. Boughton) who as scenic designer and chief scene painter, wardrobe mistress, member of chorus or leading woman, wonders with brush, needle and tongue. She is a fine artist, and her designs are not free from some of the modern "isms," she has also an individuality as great as that of her husband, to which is added a great power of adaptation.

It is partly this co-operative attitude and the feeling that it is an integral part of British communal life that makes the choral singing of the festival and the choral writing of Boughton's works so very fine.

With all these features the influence of the festival is spreading to many parts of the country, and already other festivals based on similar ideas, in some cases copying it in detail, are springing up, to the great advancement of music and drama in the countryside.



Mr. and Mrs. Rutland Boughton

## An English Review of a Foreign View of Musical England

London, Aug. 25

Special Correspondence  
TO SEE ourselves as others see us may not always be a pleasurable exercise, but few can deny its interest. Mr. Bernard Shaw and others who hold up mirrors to an inquisitive world command a large if unflattered clientele. In the list of contents of the August number of *The Sackbut* the eye caught "A Foreigner Regards England," by Dr. G. Engely (Milan); and one Englishman immediately turned up the article to return the compliment, so to speak. In the past many foreigners have regarded England—musical England—and sometimes their politeness has, and sometimes has not, checked the utterance of what they really thought of the spectacle.

Not so long ago the English pupil of a distinguished French musician was asked what he thought of English music. The astonished man replied after a moment or two of thought, "Ah! but there isn't any; how could there be?" It was unimaginable. As well ask that the composer of the Klondyke School!

But Dr. Engely came to see and hear for himself; and lived in England for nearly a year. The continental public in general, he says, knows nothing of it, but he has ascertained that there is such a thing as modern English music. His diagnosis of musical conditions in England is in many ways surprisingly accurate. He discovered Holst, Bax, Bliss, Gossens, and many others, whose work is in no sense inferior to that of their continental colleagues, indeed he declares the first two are "second to none." Taking a couple of names at random, he praises the musical literature of Dr. Terry and Prout. English musicians will be interested—some may be amused—to hear that Prout's handbook on "Instrumentation" exists in Italian and "all the editions have been rapidly sold out."

## What Is Missing?

Dr. Engely's admiration of the English orchestral player will be shared by everyone who has had anything to do with English orchestras. As he says: "Their performance of extremely difficult modern music bears more than a favorable comparison with what has been done on the continent." England has composers, performers, even musical literature that in some branches, folklore for example, "is far superior to those which exist on the same subject in Italy." What then is missing? Here Dr. Engely's regard begins to be somewhat embarrassing. In Germany he has heard in "very humble houses," everywhere, the songs of Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms, and even Bach and Beethoven are played by workmen. In France he grew to like certain works by Debussy and Faure; it was impossible to escape them. But, in England! "I have gone from one end of London to the other, and most of the music I heard was fox-trots and one-steps, in a lesser degree Puccini's 'Butterfly,' and very

little indeed of the great classics—never any modern French and Italian music; never, indeed, modern English music; and it has even happened to me that I had to persuade English people that there was such a thing as modern English music, and that a certain Mr. Bax and a certain Mr. Bliss had composed some very fine works."

One may plead, however, that things are not nearly so bad as Dr. Engely's pilgrimage might seem to prove. London covers a huge area and it would be interesting to know at which "ends" his quest started and finished. A less arduous and more profitable procedure for a "chel amang us takin' notes" would have been a visit to the various music publishers. They could have given him significant figures relating to the sale of classics. These are scarcely bought to be seen and not heard. Before the writer is a musical periodical with a whole page devoted to a publisher's advertisement of "The Works of Arnold Bax." Mr. Cyril Scott, Mr. Goossens, Mr. John Ireland, Dr. Vaughan Williams, Mr. Frank Bridge, Lord Berners, Mr. Holbrooke, Mr. Granville Bantock, Mr. Howells, to quote other examples at haphazard, are quite extensively in print. Many harsh things have been said of publishers but they must be defended from the charge of reckless philanthropy. If the public did not buy—well, less affairs sont les affaires! As for modern French and Italian music, English schoolgirls and Ravel, and the writer has at least one schoolboy friend who is "frightfully keen" on Francesco Maliero.

## No "Musical Nation"

In spite of overstatement, however, it cannot be denied that "the English public, as a whole, has not a sufficient musical culture." It could not be denied of the public, as a whole, in any country. Whistler long ago told us that there was not and never had been such a thing as an artistic nation. With equal truth it can be said that there exists no musical nation. What matters is the music, a nation produces. Dr. Engely says the position in England is almost unique. "On the one hand a group of very fine composers supported by a limited number of performers and a very small public. On the other hand a large public who are far from being anywhere near the standard of this select community. Surely such a position is far from being unique! One must always remember that in art the supply creates the demand." Dr. Engely tactfully admits this, for he quotes Goethe's aphorism, "Art is a question of habit and spiritual coercion," and says the English taste for ballads and other superficial music is not likely to change until modern music is forcibly brought before the great public. He points out that when modern works are a failure at their first performance "it would only be a case of repeating them," and recalls that although "L'Après-midi d'un Faune" was hooted down by the French public, the Lamoureux orchestra kept on playing it, and that in Rome, when 30 years ago the city band began to play Wagner, "the public used to go away, but the conductor insisted on playing Wagner until today." Wagnerian music is perhaps the most popular band music in Rome." He advocates that the bands in London

parks should acquire the habit of including regularly some modern English music in their programs. This is an admirable idea. The park public would probably adore Mr. Arthur Bliss and so far from going away would come in increasing numbers.

One is grateful to Dr. Engely for his kind and candid regard of England. He must no longer regard himself as a "foreigner." W. H. H. S.

## Seville, City of Masterpieces in Modern Operaland

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

THERE lives no one, even in southernmost climes and faraway countries, to whom the name of Seville does not at once evoke the colors of bright flowers, the ardent languor of the dance, the sumptuous melancholy of songs, and the smile of glistening teeth on dark faces. Song and dance form a natural accompaniment to the thoughts which the name of Seville shapes in the thousands of human beings who have never beheld the Hispano-Arabian city save with the mind's eye. As for the others, who have really seen it, there is none in whom it has not preserved such a nostalgia and such a wondering remembrance that they sometimes doubt whether they have really been there in anything more real than a magnificent but illusory dream.

The gorgeous place where the harmonious fancy of the Arab architects matches the splendor of the landscape easily becomes, in one's thought, the natural frame for amorous and dramatic scenes, the setting of a stage where the most somber and the most resolute aspects of human emotion meet with the most delicate forms of the joy of living, singing and laughing.

How often, even in the most commonplace of music halls, has the scenery of Seville been used as

background for a momentary glimpse of rhythms and themes that are apparently very Spanish but in reality almost always the least authentic.

four works which at the present moment one would doubtless see represented among the first 10 in any piéce de résistance devoted to that species of artistic creation.

## Four Living Masterpieces

Is it not clear that all will agree in considering not only as masterpieces, but as living masterpieces, those which the most delicate forms of the joy of living, singing and laughing.

If we may be thankful to it, though it

should indeed be astonishing that such a city should have been responsible for no better music.

It is true that these days a composer, a native of Seville, has endeavored to give to us less brilliant but true musical pictures of his city: the collection for piano, "Seville" and "Colas de Seville," and "La Procession du Rocío" for orchestra, are works where in one of the best composers of modern Spain, Joaquín Turina, has created pictures of Andalusia, and more particularly of Seville which, if they do not give a complete impression of that world, reproduce at any rate artistic details of it.

But we owe much more to Seville, a fact that is obvious to but very few.

If the idea of an opera, the plot of

which unfolds itself at Seville, holds

no element of surprise to anyone, no

thing to note that the plots of all four unfold themselves at Seville? Should that city still retain the power of giving life to a new operatic masterpiece? The fact is, in any case, that these four great works have taken root there; it is no less true that their composers were an Austrian, an Italian, and a Frenchman, and that, more curiously still, the three inspirers of the four libretti were Frenchmen of letters. Is it in this encounter of Spain and France that the secret of the durability of these masterpieces lies? Who could venture to solve this curious problem?

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## Opera in English—Its Requirements and Its Prospects

By FELIX BOROWSKI

WHEN the historiographers of

music apply themselves to a

general survey of the develop-

ment of dramatic music in Amer-

ica and Britain, one of the most inter-

esting features of that survey undoubt-

edly will be the struggle, which has

been in evidence from the eighteenth

century England and America at least

from sheer indisposition of the peo-

ple to subject their self-respect to so

severe a strain.

What was known as "English opera"

was at any time gave up the battle

for supremacy. The ballad form—a

play interspersed with songs and

choruses—was the standard model, but

although the stories of Greece and

Rome were employed by some com-

posers, the majority made a great ad-

vance upon orthodox Italian opera by

putting real people into their texts.

Unfortunately, although English op-

eras were concerned with the actions

and emotions of the human, the manner

in which the librettists set forth those

actions and emotions was ludicrous

and inane. One has to read only

some of the books of late eighteenth

and early and mid-nineteenth century

operas to perceive that writers of dra-

matic music and people who listened to

it were still in agreement with Vol-

taire, who had declared that anything

which was too silly to say always could

be sung. So accustomed had opera-

goers become to this condition of af-

fairs that librettos by Alfred Buini,

Pitfall, Planché and others of their

kind, were accepted without either

smiles or astonishment, although the

situations in them were fatuous and

melodramatic and the language always

high-brow and often ungrammatical.

Iphigenia, Medea—none of them at any

time coming into touch with human

things. If audiences had been able to

understand the texts of Italian operas,

it is possible that such a form of art

would have perished—in eighteenth

century England and America at least

from sheer indisposition of the peo-

ple to subject their self-respect to so

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Ballads for the Haversack

IT IS E. V. Lucas who tells us of the gentleman who in his daily journey between Earl's Court Road and Addison Road stations, used to carry a large bundle of books "to read in the train." Surely the blandest and most enthusiastic piece of self-deception a man ever passed upon himself, unless, embarrassed by indecision and egged on by time, he used to gather up the first half-dozen volumes his eyes fell upon, and make a bolt for it. But whatever way it was, the tramp has no such license, for when Shanks' mare is doing the carrying it is the light pack which determines the light heart. One book is the ration.

One cannot generalize about taste, particularly literary taste. The choice of a book, like the size of one's hat, is strictly a personal affair; but I have still to meet that kind of "beloved vagabond" who tramps across the country with a Homer, a Montaigne, or a Rabelais in his pocket. Again, in the choice of wayfaring books, do we always differentiate between the books we dip into by the roadside and those we read at the journey's end? There is a tremendous number of this latter kind of books: "Lavengro," "The Roman Rye," Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey," most of W. H. Hudson, Richard Jefferies; among American writers, Thoreau, David Grayson, and many more. To this list one could safely add practically all the essayists from Bacon onward.

These authors all seem to me to be meant for the spacious evening hours when the day's tramp is over; or even for the city when an escape to the wilds is a day dream and a desire. I hardly think Kit would be too much to say that more than half of our "open air" books should be read indoors. For, turning their pages, we seem to feel the "wind on the heath" and see the mighty highways running out like streamers to the skyline, to bound along the pine-covered Surrey hills, linger in Kentish lanes; or (jumping airy across the Channel) to swing down the straight, white roads of France in the glorious weather of the imagination. These are, I think, the happiest journeys when we make ourselves comfortable in an armchair, and let our books and fancies do the walking. It is an evening mood and there are books for it, but what shall we put into our knapsacks for companionship on the road?

I once used to be like the gentleman Mr. Lucas mentions, trudging along with a haversack laden with books he scarcely ever opened. Artists tell me they do the same thing with their sketch-books. They start out glowing with resolution and return without as much as a line on their paper. Why? Is it because the exhilaration of walking like the joy of music is inexplicable? I remember moments when

V. S. P.

## Harpsichords Before Shakespeare

It is impossible to show the mechanism of the harpsichord in a few moments, and that is absolutely necessary in order to understand it, as the following anecdote will illustrate. Some years ago Ruskin went into the shop of the collector Taphouse, of Oxford, to ask for a copy of some comic songs by Jolly Nash, which were very popular at the time. Previous to that, Ruskin had written some scathing articles on the taste of the undergraduates in art, which Taphouse resented. So he at once said: "Before I let you have them, I would like to know what you intend to do with them. If you mean to bring them forward as examples of the taste of the undergraduates in music, I will not let you have them." Ruskin laughingly assured him this was not his intention; he was curious to see what the songs were like, as he could not understand why they were so popular.

This conversation led to a request from Ruskin to see the old keyboard-instruments which Taphouse possessed. In the room over the shop were a Shudi and Broadwood harpsichord, dated 1781; a Hitchcock spinet, dated 1749; and a celebrated clavichord by Hass, of Hamburg. These were kept side by side. Taphouse explained and showed the mechanism of each instrument. Ruskin was much interested and remarked that he had learned more in that short interview than from all the books he had read on the subject.

A harpsichord is a glorified spinet. The clavichord is quite different. When the key is depressed, a little tangent of metal pushes the string upwards, both "making" the note and sounding it. It is the only keyboard-instrument amenable to the vibrato.

They were all made side by side, and to prove that harpsichords were in use before Shakespeare's time, in the Privy Purse expenses of Henry VIII there is an entry: "1530 (April) —Item, the viij days paied to William Lewes for 11 payer of Virginals in one coffer with llii stoppes." This is one of several entries. Orland Gibbons also proves that a harpsichord was then known, as the piece called the "Queen's Command," from Parthenon, is written for two keyboards.

It is a brilliant little composition with long scale-passages for alternate hands—quite different from the contrapuntal style which one naturally associates with the Elizabethan school, and which is suited to the harpsichord.—Nellie Chaplin, in Music and Letters.

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I never knew a writer yet who took the smallest pains with his style and was at the same time readable. Plato's having had seventy shies at one sentence is quite enough to explain to me why I dislike him. A man may and ought to take great pains to write clearly, tersely and euphemistically; he will write many a sentence three or four times over—to do much more than this is worse than not rewriting at all; he will be at great pains to see he does not repeat himself; to arrange his matter in a way that shall best enable the reader to master it, to cut out superfluous words, and even

It is a good deal the way it is with music. How much more we enjoy a musical composition that we have grown familiar with than one we hear for the first time! The flowers that are most familiar to us give us an extra measure of joy. They move us most poignantly, each one yielding us over and above its own particular and fleeting beauty a sense, or overtone, of beauty that existed in many a yester-year.

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musical composition that we have

grown familiar with than one we hear

for the first time! The flowers that

are most familiar to us give us an

extra measure of joy. They move us

most poignantly, each one yielding us

over and above its own particular and

fleeting beauty a sense, or overtone,

of beauty that existed in many a

yester-year.

It is a good deal the way it is with

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1922

## EDITORIALS

For some time past The Christian Science Monitor has been receiving from readers letters criticizing, with some acrimony, its editorial attitude toward the Turks. The number of these letters has been materially increased since the publication in Current History of an extraordinary article, written by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., entitled "Inside Facts About Turkey." Admiral Chester gives expression to the common naval and

military opinion of the Turks, for it is noticeable that the fighting services of all nations seem to look with a certain degree of admiration upon this exceedingly militant race. The editor of Current History, who prepared Admiral Chester's article for publication, summarizes it thus:

"The Turks depicted by an American observer as a moral, religious, tolerant, scrupulously honest race—The Armenian massacres discounted, and the deportations represented as an act of beneficence."

What this United States admiral has to say about the domestic virtues of the Turk is perhaps unimportant at the present moment. It seems proper, however, to quote what he has been permitted to say in a magazine, not of current fiction but of current history, concerning the attitude of this murderous Moslem race towards the Christians who were unfortunate enough to fall under its domination:

Armenian massacres by the Turks have been almost entirely unknown since constitutional government was proclaimed in 1908; or, at least, since the head of the Young Turk Party caused twenty Ottoman officers to be put to death for permitting acts of cruelty against the Armenians in 1915.

The worst "outrage" ever perpetrated by the Turks, on the Armenians occurred in 1915. The wholesale deportations of that period were brought about by Turkish fear that the procedure of this alien population, if left to continue without interruption, would get the agitators into real trouble. The Turks wished no such episode, though, naturally, they disliked Armenian interference with Turkey's operation of her own affairs, political, religious and domestic. So the Armenians were moved from the inhospitable regions where they were not welcome and could not actually prosper, to the most delightful and fertile part of Syria.

Any student of recent history is sufficiently well-informed to know that this description of the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks is utterly and wholly false. If a specific answer were desired, an answer which in a sense might be regarded as official, it can be found in former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau's excellent account of the Armenian deportations, and his effort to mitigate the conditions of intolerable barbarity proceeding from them, published in his book, "Ambassador Morgenthau's Story."

An unofficial comment on the admiral's amazing utterances has come into the possession of the Monitor, in the shape of a personal letter from Mrs. Thomas D. Christie, who, with her husband, worked in Asia Minor for forty years and was eye-witness of the massacres of 1893, 1895, 1909, 1915, and 1916. Dr. Christie, a Congregationalist clergyman, devoted his life to the effort to educate the Christians of Asia Minor, and was president of St. Paul's College, Tarsus, until forced to leave Turkey in 1915, returning there later in 1919. His widow writes not of things concerning which she has read, but of things which she saw:

What do you think of the pro-Turk articles being published in some of our leading magazines, particularly in Current History? Read the articles in the September number by Clair Price and Admiral Chester. Preposterous things are said, those about the Adana massacre among them. His statements regarding them are without a particle of foundation. They are absolutely false. I was not the mother of one "killed in a fight" but had a son-in-law shot in cold blood with a pail of water in each hand which he was carrying to a poor Moslem widow's house, in an attempt to save it from destruction by fire. One's blood boils at things now printed in defense of the Turks, in the face of facts attested by us who witnessed horrors repeated many times, and being repeated this year.

The well-known correspondent of the Monitor, Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbs, wires to this paper:

My wife and I were both witnesses of the Adana massacre of 1909 and stand with Mrs. Christie in declaring Chester's statement wholly unfounded. I have proofs of the complicity of the Young Turks in massacres in Adana which the British Consul, Major Doughty-Wylie, embodied in an official report to his Government. These were never questioned at the time.

A Negro preacher was answering Ingersoll's lecture on the mistakes of Moses, "I cast no aspersion," he said, "on the veracity of Mr. Ingersoll. I make no remarks about which character is more likely to tell the truth. I just point out this one fact. Mr. Ingersoll wasn't there, and Moses was." Mrs. Gibbs and I feel that way about Admiral Chester. He has never gone through the hell of a Turkish massacre and seen how the Turkish officials directed and egged on the mob, supplying them with arms to shoot down the helpless Christians. We have, for my wife and I were there, and Mrs. Christie has been there three times.

Perhaps personal testimony to this effect may serve to correct the impression which Admiral Chester has sought to create of the Turk as an apostle of sweetness and light. Indeed, to the observant reader the admiral's article corrects itself, for after devoting several pages to eulogy of the Turks and of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, whom he describes as "a Turkish George Washington"—think of that in the light of today's news!—he naively goes on to descend upon the great value of a concession given to him by the Turks for the construction of railroads, and the development and operation of oil fields, and the general exploitation of the country in connection with the enterprise which he says "is now internationally known as the Chester project." It might be thought that this evidence of a material interest in buttressing up the Turks in the face of historic fact would have been sufficient to destroy any influence the article might have had.

But, after all, the Turk himself is answering the criticisms which the readers of the Monitor have expressed. Nothing that has ever been said in these or any other columns regarding the barbarity of the repeated Moslem assaults upon Christians in Asia Minor could half equal the authoritative news, now coming to this and every other paper over the cables from that martyred land.

JAPAN does well to withdraw her troops from Siberia. Already the evacuation has progressed to a degree which not only leaves no least doubt as to its genuineness, but also indicates that before the close of October the difficult task will have been completed. It is to be added that the movement does not affect the north Sakhalin occupation, but this will soon come if the Changchun conference accomplishes anything worth the word. The Tokyo Government is to be congratulated on all this, and for three several reasons. To begin with, it acts wisely from the merely domestic point of view. Japan must economize—economize with far-reaching severity and for some time to come. She made "big money," to be sure, during the war, but she has squandered practically all of this on the Siberian adventure. According to the Asahi, she has spent there not less than 600,000,000 yen (\$300,000,000), which figures out to about \$50,000 per capita for every one of her nationals resident in the occupied area. Few countries could stand such ultra-extravagant imperialism; Japan not at all. The people realize this as only taxpayers can, and as their papers were unanimous in calling for withdrawal, so now they are a unit in approval. The influential Jiji says that the general feeling can be only one of regret that the movement has been so long delayed. It says:

It should have occurred when the other powers recalled their troops. All that Japan has reaped is heavy taxes and the distrust of her Siberian neighbors.

Nichi Nichi considers that "nothing is more natural than withdrawal, since the occupation has long been most unnatural." Says the Yomiuri:

Japan has indeed paid very dearly for the evils of dual diplomacy and the specious theory of "saving face."

Asahi recalls "no blunder in the past foreign relations of the Empire so egregious as the overdue detention of these expeditionary forces."

In the second place, it is wise for Japan to leave the Russian mainland for the general good of the East. The Washington conference entirely relieved the tension so far as the south Pacific was concerned, and its decisions also clarified the Chinese situation as much as was possible; more that remains to be done there can be accomplished only by China's self. As to Siberia, however, the conferees at the American capital did nothing because they could do nothing, not having recognized the Moscow and Chita governments. Now Siberia, of course, has been a real danger point. It is a bad enough situation as between the Communists and the Common-Sensists (if the word be allowed), as between the "Partisans" (pink or what not other color), who are "popular," and the monarchist Kepplerites—with Semenoff usually in the neighborhood and Chang Tso-lin not too far away. But with Japan planted there as well, a bad matter grew worse, especially as it was distinctly the militaristic Japan, bitterly distrusted by the natives. It scarce needs saying, then, that for the Mikado's troops to march off this unrestful stage advances by no little the chances for a fall of the curtain to peaceful music.

Last, but by no means least, this withdrawal is a wise move as an act of international policy. Whether or no Tokyo really would loosen the grip which war's opportunity had given her had become to a watching world not less than the colloquial "acid test." Everyone knew promises had been made, but there had been postponements, so that skeptics winked doubtfully whenever the evacuation pledge was in the talk. That these prophets of ill should have been proved wrong is as welcome a fact as recent news has held.

It all sets another seal to the sincerity of the Kato régime. The imperialists, the "die-hards," the "out-and-outs," are not having things all their own way, as was the case in so recent a yesterday. As their influence wanes through the islands, that of the new Japan waxes, the Japan of actual democracy and honest popular control.

A FACT which is sometimes apparently forgotten is that the European situation must be settled at some time by a rightly considered adjustment, and that when it is so settled the external and internal debts, together with the inordinate currency inflation, will all have to be taken into account. Under the present conditions world stability is virtually an impossibility. Indeed, unless some drastic reforms are instituted, there can, it would

appear, be but one result from this staggering burden of debt and this extraordinary condition of inflation, namely, national bankruptcy on a colossal scale. It is now almost four years since the end of the World War, and England alone of the European nations involved therein is able to balance her budget. In many nations the ending of the war has not by any means ended the increase of national indebtedness, for in a number of cases national debts have doubled since the armistice was signed.

What is to be done? This question will, of course, have many answers, but it is always helpful to analyze the views of some one who is competent to speak more or less with authority. Such a one is Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical National Bank of New York, who recently spent two months in Europe studying economic and financial conditions there, in the course of which time he visited eleven countries. Mr. Johnston says, in a statement issued on his return to America, that the world is looking to America to take the lead. The opportunity, he declares, is great for the United States to "do a constructive job" and to do it in a truly American businesslike way. And then he asks the question, "Shall we meet the situation squarely or shall we continue to be timid and hold back?"

A sad awakening has come to a vast number of individuals in the European countries. They had lulled themselves into believing that when the war came, to an

end their situation would be far better than it had ever been before, and they have been woefully disappointed. They find their governments burdened with crushing debts and they are weary conscious that their tax bills and other difficulties are overwhelmingly beyond what anybody before the war had even imagined people ever would, or ever could, be made to bear. Europe wants real peace. It wants to enjoy an opportunity to work and to take part once more in the gainful occupations of the world. Its peoples do not want charity, but they have come to the realization that their crushing burdens are so heavy that they cannot suffer under them much longer and still endure.

In view of this situation Mr. Johnston asks the question: Is it worth while for America to take part in a world rehabilitation—to take part in it not from an altruistic impulse, but from a hard-headed and, if you will, from a dollars and cents viewpoint? And his conclusion is summed up in a few words: that it is the only reasonable common-sense thing to do, from a business standpoint. There must be a program of debt readjustment, of course, as would be the case in ordinary commercial intercourse should a similar situation arise, but more than this, America must be willing to face facts as they are and to do its best to help on the process of rehabilitation. The world, it seems practically certain, will continue in its present condition of frightful distress and almost indescribable turmoil just so long as America ignores the real issues in the situation.

A NOTE of optimism is sounding in Western Canada more clearly than for several years, for with the fulfillment of the promise of a bountiful harvest, the people's confidence in the country's immediate future is being rapidly renewed. Ever since the last ten days of August, the 1922 crop has been moving out through Winnipeg at the rate of 500,000 bushels a day over the Canadian Pacific lines, and about 500 cars a day over the Canadian National lines. Canada sells her wheat. As the grain moves out of the country money comes in, and as a result of the present movement increased business for manufacturers, retailers, and wholesalers, with consequent decreased unemployment, has already been noticed.

The sense of confidence and co-operation brought about by the harvest is spreading rapidly. Business in all trades throughout the prairie provinces is improving. New building permits are being granted daily, and unemployment is accordingly lessening. Port Arthur and Ft. William were the first eastern towns to be affected, since they are largely transportation centers. The growing prosperity of the taxpayers of the latter city is evidenced by the fact that 91.7 per cent of the first assignment of 1922 taxes has been paid already.

Winnipeg is perhaps feeling the optimism most strongly. Forecast of a huge yield some months ago made its impression on the citizens, and showed in an increase in building, in retail, and in wholesale business. The flow of new capital is sure to arouse a still greater demand for new buildings, as many industrial projects have been delayed because of lack of ready money. The Winnipeg Board of Trade has persisted in an active campaign to attract new concerns to the city, and with the strain in financial circles lessening, it seems that its efforts are showing results. The Manitoba Free Press has steadily emphasized the need for more optimism, less dwelling on past troubles, and more active preparation for the future. Now that the crop of wheat is reported to be 371,901,000 bushels, with a huge yield in other grains as well, the Free Press is running full-page advertisements in several of the leading newspapers in America and England.

If the lessons learned during the period of depression are not forgotten, the new prosperity should be even greater than ever before. The farmers, and, indeed, the citizens of every occupation, discovered at that time that there were many things with which they might dispense. They learned to pay cash and to purchase only what they could actually afford. The farmers, instead of ordering new machinery, bought repairs. They refused to load themselves with liabilities which it would be burdensome to discharge. During this first period of prosperity, since then, may not a more careful expenditure be looked for, with a more judicious management of capital? Western Canadians might, perhaps, at this time, imitate their Scottish ancestors, who saved and spent with conservatism, in order that they might later give.

BEFORE the war, Rumania was justly regarded as the sole survivor of the feudalistic idea, after Russia, in Europe. But the war taught Rumania some lessons. The learning of some of those lessons is reflected by the creation in Bucharest, in 1919, of a ministry of social work. That was a new step in the scope and functioning of government. The country which before its struggle—and its immense expansion—had been regarded as a survival of feudalism, took the initiative in the work of people-building which even its enemies will admit stands greatly to its credit.

The "ministry of social work" must, under one name or another, figure largely in the efforts of all governments to build up a new humanity on the ruins of the old. The Rumanian ministry of social work is devoting itself to the task of making possible and encouraging the upbuilding of an independent, industrious, land-owning peasantry. Such a peasantry, whether designated by that or any other name, is the mainstay of any country. It is especially the mainstay of a country which, like Rumania and her neighbors to the south and west, is dependent upon the production of its soil as its main source of prosperity.

For generations past, since its liberation from Turk-

ish rule as before it, Rumania has depended for its material and moral strength upon a land-owning nobility which has been weighed in the scales and found conspicuously wanting. It is now venturing upon the task of building up men instead of estates. It deserves the sympathetic observation of all believers in democracy in its efforts to reconstruct its manhood and its womanhood.

UNDER temporary contracts, Bruno Walter, Albert Coates, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Walter Damrosch, and Henri Verbrugghen have been engaged to direct performances of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra the coming winter. According to the manager's announcements, it seems that Messrs. Walter, Coates, and Gabrilowitsch will appear at least twice and Mr. Damrosch five times, while Mr. Verbrugghen will take general charge of the orchestra the second half of the season. The plan of multiple instead of single leadership is said to have been entered upon, not, indeed, as a matter of permanent policy, but as a makeshift, owing to the unexpected withdrawal of Emil Oberhoffer as head of the organization after nineteen years of service. Furthermore, the arrangement is understood to imply that any man in the list of "guest conductors," to use the German phrase, may, if he is available, consider himself a candidate for the post vacated by Mr. Oberhoffer.

"Guest conductors" as an institution, have never received complete recognition in the United States, because, perhaps, they have been found a questionable artistic experiment and a costly financial investment. Possibly, too, the very phrase, "guest conductor," is such an inelegant combination of words—such a barbarous yoking-up of substantives—that people dislike to accept the idea which it represents. The phrase, even with the Germans, who appear to have originated it, stands in doubtful favor and belongs rather to the professional jargon of musicians than to the classic vocabulary of the Nation. Thus, although an artist temporarily holding the baton over an orchestra in a German city may be referred to as "guest conductor" in the discussions of newspaper critics, he is, as a rule, named on the printed program of the concert simply as "guest."

But an orchestral body like that which the citizens of Minneapolis support can surely afford to disregard both actual experience and rhetorical fancy and put "guest" conductors to proof anew. And of one outcome the group can be sure; which is, that its listeners will acquire a wider knowledge of orchestral style and symphonic interpretation than they ever have been able to under the ministrations of a year-around resident conductor. To consider the subject historically, who first made the "guest" notion popular, anyway? Let us call Mendelssohn the man. And if we do, what a revivifying influence we must admit his conducting to have been in mid-nineteenth century Europe! Or, suppose we give the credit preferably to Nikisch. What a vivifying force, then, he was in the last part of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth, the musical world over!

In artistic justice, the problem ought to be worked out in New York for the United States, as it has been worked out in London for Great Britain. There should, without dispute, be established in the largest American city something corresponding to the London Symphony Orchestra, which Richter, Nikisch, Fiedler, Mlynarski, Kussewitzky, Stokowski, Stravinsky, Hadley, Verbrugghen, and Coates have from time to time conducted, to the broadening of the horizon of all persons concerned, both performers and listeners. But the honor of the latest "guest" enterprise belongs to the people of a western city. What remains, therefore, for the people of New York to do is to note carefully how this winter's symphony concert in Minneapolis prosper.

## Editorial Notes

IF STATESMEN of different nations could agree on matters of diplomatic interest as easily as dancing masters from the different countries agree on matters of the ballet, wars would surely cease. A real English ballet to be organized by a committee composed of representatives from Russia, Italy, France, Denmark and England. No one in the musical fields or the dancing profession seems to think it odd that the first distinctly "English" ballet should be evolved by a committee on which so many other nations are represented. It is not often—perhaps not often enough—that one nation will accept so peacefully the advice of its sister nations. Perhaps this English ballet will thus have a distinctly moral value.

IF ANY doubt exists regarding the necessity of safeguarding the prohibition law in its present form, testimony recently given by a visitor who has just returned from Norway should remove the last vestige of uncertainty. In Norway, this visitor explained, there is a prohibition law, but it is impossible of enforcement because of an enactment which was secured permitting the sale of wine and beer. Today the country is practically wide open, and there is much disrespect shown for the law, this observer states. And yet this is the very condition which those who would have the sale of wine and beer permitted in the United States maintain would be removed by having their proposals put into effect.

PRairie towns in western Canada are not likely always to be as bare as they are at present, and it would be almost safe to forecast that in a few years the vast stretches of flat lands, unbroken by trees or fences, will be things of the past. Many farmers are planting trees. In fact 25,000,000 trees are understood to have been distributed in the last five years by the Canadian Government's forest nursery station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. In addition to the beauty these trees will add to the villages, towns, and farms, they will, when large enough, act as windbreaks for the growing crops, and shelters for the cattle.

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